

MEMORIALS TO LINCOLN

DRAWER 13

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

20 JUL 1953



# Washington, D.C.

## Lincoln Memorial (1)

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
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Gazing at Lincoln's Monument. 58

"I have noticed a remarkable circumstance in riding up and down past Lincoln park," said a North Side man. "It is that there is always some one gazing at the Lincoln monument, no matter whether it is fair or a blizzard prevails. Sometimes a solitary person only is to be seen, but rarely less than three or four are present. Whether it is admiration of a great work of art or homage to the memory of America's greatest man, I don't pretend to say; but I am certain that no other monument possesses the same interest to the public as the martyred president's."  
—Chicago Tribune.



4-15-1894

Lincoln Memorial Association/894

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Several hundred members of the Lincoln Memorial Association held their annual meeting last night in the old house on Tenth street, where President Lincoln died. Vice President Stevenson presided, in the absence of Chief Justice Fuller. Dr. Tennis Hamlin, President of the Association, made a short opening speech. Addresses were also made by Secretary Herbert, Senator Manderson, Gen. Thos. M. Vincent, who was at Lincoln's death-bed, and John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary. Letters of regret were received from Secretary Lamont, Associate Justice Shiras, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, Chief Justice Richardson, of the Court of Claims; Gov. Flower, of New York; President T. T. Eckert, of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Whitelaw Reid, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York City; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Senators Allison, Cockrell, Gordon, Henderson, McMillin and Sherman, and Representatives Wheeler and Wright.

## PLAN FOR GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

Project of a Magnificent Ornamental  
Boulevard from Washington to  
Gettysburg.

A bill has been introduced by Rep. Lafearn in the House and Senator Knox in the Senate to provide for the construction from the White House at Washington to the battlefield of Gettysburg of a magnificent memorial Lincoln Boulevard.

James T. McCleary of the committee appointed by Congress to recommend some suitable national memorial to the martyred president, after traveling over Europe and much research and study, decided a national highway such as proposed in these bills would be the most fitting tribute to Lincoln. The commission, of which Mr. McCleary is chairman, has not made its final report.

The estimated cost of the boulevard is about \$4,000,000. It is proposed to construct it 150 feet wide, with ornamental bridges and adorned with statuary and ornamental shrubbery. The design is to make it in the future the great show boulevard in the country and also a magnificent auto course or drive from Washington direct to the greatest battlefield and civil war memorial in the country, that of Gettysburg.

## THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

### Mr. George Keller's Plan of Twin Obelisks in Washington.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your editorial article on the "Lincoln Memorial" in your issue of last Sunday week, ought to have a good effect in enlarging the ideas of the Plan and Scope Committee. Although it is entirely proper that New York should fittingly celebrate the hundredth birthday of Lincoln, the true way to express the National feeling is to erect an enduring and imposing monument to his memory at the National Capital.

It so happens that an opportunity exists for an ideal monument in an ideal position, owing to an error committed in placing the Washington monument off the axis of the White House, contrary to the original intention of L'Enfant, who designated it to stand at the intersection of the axis of the White House and the Capitol.

The monument is about 375 feet off the axis of the White House, though falling nearly in line with the axis of the Capitol. By placing at an equal distance from the axis of the White House, a corresponding monument to Lincoln, the error would be corrected and the White House, the Capitol, and the monument would be brought into their proper relation to each other, as was the intention of L'Enfant. It would be also carrying out the usual arrangement of having obelisks in pairs, as in Egypt, where they had their origin. As the monument stands now, it is neither in true relation with the White House nor the Capitol.

At an anniversary of Washington's Birthday at Chicago a few years ago Senator Hoar contrasted Washington with Lincoln. After considering other great names in ancient and modern times, including Greek and Roman heroes, Saxon King Alfred, and the Duke of Wellington, Senator Hoar said:

"One figure remains, and one alone, who in the opinion of mankind may share with Washington his lofty pinnacle. His is an American name also. Never were two men more unlike in every lineament that made up their mental and physical portraiture than George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. But each of these men embodied what was best in his countrymen in his generation. Each was the first citizen among a people who were like him, each wrought in accord with his time. Washington more than any other man was the creator of a Nation of which Lincoln more than any other man was the saviour."

Washington and Lincoln are admitted to be the two greatest figures in the history of the country. They stand on the same level in the estimation of the people, and therefore it seems fitting to erect this counterpart of the monument to commemorate the life of him who was the counterpart of Washington—Lincoln.

In fact, the obelisk would be a more characteristic form for a memorial to Lincoln than it is to Washington. One was a courtly gentleman and the other was one of nature's noblemen, plain and upright.

GEORGE KELLER.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 7, 1908.

D.M.

**FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL.****Congress Asked to Supply \$100,000  
of the Sum Needed.**

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Representative Madden, of Illinois, to-day introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 as the Government's contribution toward the erection of the memorial building to Abraham Lincoln on the Lincoln farm in Kentucky.

The bill recites that the Lincoln Farm Association of New York is to subscribe \$150,000 toward it and that \$100,000 of this amount has already been raised by popular subscription.

It provides that the money shall be available immediately in order that the building may be completed by Feb. 12 next, the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

1-9-09  
Doubtless in the Congress are sometimes found unfit and

## MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN IS TO BE ERECTED

Congress Plans to Mark Anniversary of His Birth by Building Monument

WILL COST FIVE MILLIONS

Greatest Architects in the World to Be Invited to Submit Designs

Washington, Jan. 9.—The leaders in Congress propose to mark the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln by the passage of legislation providing for a great monument to be erected in Washington in memory of the Emancipator. The bill has already been drafted and has the approval of the leaders of both House and Senate. It contemplates the expenditure of about \$5,000,000 and the working out of a memorial project which will easily be the most ambitious and important in the national capital. Action will be taken on the measure in the House next Monday, and it is expected that it will pass the Senate soon afterward, for it is the plan of the projectors to have the President sign the bill on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12.

The memorial itself will cost \$1,000,000. It is proposed to locate it in the center of a large park space between the Capitol and the new Union station. The bill has been drawn by Representative McCall of Massachusetts, and before its provisions can be met it will be necessary to buy about 36 acres of ground, on which are several blocks of substantial brick houses. The bill as now drawn up carries \$3,250,000 as the purchase price of this land, which will be added to the present Capitol grounds and retained under the control of Congress. The acquisition of the land and the erection of the memorial will be under the control of a commission composed of the Vice President, the Speaker and the Superintendent of the Capitol, Elliott Woods.

No attempt is made in the bill to determine the form which the memorial will take. This matter will be placed in the hands of artists and architects to be consulted by the committee. It is understood, however, that an arch of gigantic size is contemplated by those who have the plan in hand. It is agreed, however, that for \$1,000,000 the most pretentious memorial in the country can be raised, and it is known that no money will be spared and that there will be consultation with the greatest architects in the world.

1-11-09

## \$5,000,000 MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN PLANNED

Beautiful Park Near Capitol, is  
Scheme of Speaker  
Cannon.

*Special Dispatch to The North American.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

A memorial to Abraham Lincoln costing in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 and fashioned after general plans that have been formulated for the beautification of Washington will be authorized at this session of Congress, according to statements made by Speaker Cannon and others interested.

The Lincoln memorial will take the form of a park, comprising about thirty acres of land, lying between the Capitol grounds and the plaza fronting the \$6,000,000 Union Station, which is now practically completed. It is proposed to erect in this park a \$1,000,000 statue of Lincoln. The park and statue, it is estimated, will involve an ultimate expenditure of \$5,000,000, as the lands are occupied by buildings which have to be purchased.

It is planned to pass the bill authorizing the Lincoln memorial in time to have it signed by the President on February 12, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

### WASTEFUL AND INAPPROPRIATE.

Proposals for memorials to Lincoln are an amiable and commendable phenomenon of the centennial year. But they vary widely in merit. Among the least deserving is the proposal for a memorial roadway from Chicago to Springfield.

If this highway were to be built as a memorial to the inventor or inventors of the automobile and paid for from a tax on automobiles, THE TRIBUNE would not oppose it. But as a memorial to the great democrat it is unworthy of support.

Senator Cullom is opposing the Washington to Gettysburg highway project, and for sound reasons. The Chicago-Springfield imitation is even more obnoxious to good sense. *TRIBUNE, CHICAGO*

Let us be governed by a sense of the fitness of things in our memorializing. The greatest of memorials to the greatest of Americans is devotion to the ideals Lincoln exemplified. Our material memorials should be conceived in the spirit of these ideals. We should make certain that they are appropriate, first of all.

If Illinois would really pay a centennial tribute to her great son, let it take a form the tender heart and broad wisdom of Lincoln would have approved. Let it not be a wasteful luxury for the few and fortunate. *12509*



2-8-09

## Congress Will Honor Memory of Lincoln

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1909.  
The Patriot: By ELIJAH LEWIS

It is now certain that congress will act in conformity with the patriotic desire of the American people for a fitting national commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, nineteenth president of the United States. The senate is already on record favoring a memorial highway between Washington and the battle field of Gettysburg, having provided for a survey of the route and an estimate of the cost. In the house of representatives a proposition is pending for erecting a memorial in the extended capitol park between the capitol building and the new union station on Delaware Avenue. The third plan, said to be favored by President Roosevelt, provides for placing the memorial by the riverside on a line with the projected memorial bridge to Arlington. Between now and Feb. 12 an agreement will be reached and a definite plan adopted. The American people will be a unit in approving the action of congress in giving national expression to their reverent love for the Martyr President who died that the nation might live. February 12 will be declared a national holiday by act of congress, and, joined with February 22 will unite the names of Washington and Lincoln in the calendar of honored memories of the republic.

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2-9-1909

## PLANS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL

McCall Asks Appointment of Committee to Decide Upon \$1,250,000 Monument in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Representative McCall introduced a joint resolution in the house today creating a commission to prepare or approve the general design for a memorial to be created to Abraham Lincoln in the city of Washington.

The commission is to be composed of the chairmen of the committees on library in the senate and house of representatives; the secretary of war, the superintendent of the capitol building and grounds, Daniel H. Burnham of Evanston, Ill.; Charles F. McKim, and John M. Carrere of New York.

The resolution provides that the memorial cost about but not exceeding \$1,250,000, exclusive of the site. The commission is further authorized to select a suitable site and report to congress on the first Monday in December, 1909.

To enable the commission to carry out the purposes of this act the expenditure of \$10,000 is authorized. The members shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid their necessary traveling expenses.

How the great Lincoln would frown upon the discussion now going on in Congress as to what kind of a memorial shall be erected to his name! He would not choose peristyle, Memorial Bridge or Riverside Monument. He would sternly object to any kind of a memorial in all probability, but if he found that the people of the country, the great "common" people whom he loved, insisted on it, he might consent, but he would insist that the memorial might be of a character to do somebody some good, while it perpetuated his name. Lincoln hated ostentation and show, and he was never at any time a prodigal spender of money. When money was spent he wanted it to do the greatest good to the greatest number. So many dreadful things have been done with public money in the way of erecting "memorials" that the people can't help hoping that no new outrage in the name of "art" will be perpetrated on Lincoln.

It is proposed to build a peristyle to him between the Union Station and the Capitol. The sentiment of the thing, that Lincoln shall be greeted on entry to the Capitol of the Nation by every man, woman and child, is a great one. The working out of the sentiment may be vile, for the "architectural" clubs of the country have got a notion of placing the peristyle down on the Potomac. This architectural club got in its deadly work on the location of the Grant Monument, and stuck it down under the nose of the Capitol, where it is dwarfed by that building, and where some of the finest trees in the city have got to be cut out to enable anybody to see the thing. Furthermore, the dear old Botanic Gardens have got to be obliterated, because they now deface the landscape according to some two-by-four gardener's plan. The Botanic Gardens happen to be the only bit of real nature left in this vicinity. Inside those grounds Mr. Smith, who created them, has a specimen of every

tree that will grow in this climate, and in the glass houses he has wonderful trees, palms and flowers. The Gardens are a tangle of wildwood beauty, inclosed in a high iron fence, and constitute one of the most delightful old-fashioned breathing places in the Capital. They have got to go, however, and one sits with bated breath lest the west front of the Capitol, with its terraces and marble steps, be shaved down to please these architects, who have started out to give us a bit of "scenic" landscape gardening. Save the mark!

For all time, because we never have earthquakes here, and marble will not burn, we have got to hunt that beautiful memorial to the greatest General of the age in a hole in the ground down under the Capitol terraces. The people who have planned "Greater Washington"—again save the mark!—would now have us go down on the Potomac, where rich people have a driveway, and under the shadow of the great Washington Monument, to look for a peristyle to Lincoln.

Another suggestion for a Lincoln memorial is a great highway from the White House door that will lead almost as the bird flies, thru the Fort Stevens battlefield, where Lincoln stood to watch Early's attack on Washington, and the only battlefield where he was under fire of the enemy's guns, on to Gettysburg. That would be a world-famous highway some day, and it ought to be constructed. The first spadeful of dirt for it ought to be turned on the anniversary of Lincoln's centennial birthday. Another project is the Memorial Bridge over the Potomac to the Nation's Valhalla, Arlington, to be named for Lincoln. This, too, ought to come to pass. Build a monument on every street corner to Lincoln, if you like. The world will applaud, but let no one of them be meaningless. Let it be something that will be of use to the people. Bridges, universities, highways, all will be of benefit to the people, but

Lincoln would not care for monuments of himself in bronze and stone to fill out some "architectural" plan.

But among the many plans one is to buy the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln mementoes. This is perhaps the best of all, and will cost by long odds the least. The Government many years ago bought the house in which Lincoln died. It is just across the street from old Ford's Theater, and in it Capt. O. H. Oldroyd has a great collection of Lincoln furniture, books, pictures and other articles, which pertain to Lincoln, and which Capt. Oldroyd has been collecting for a period of 46 years. Capt. Oldroyd spent most of his earlier life after leaving the service in Springfield, and lived for many years in the Lincoln home there. He had superior chances to collect, and if this collection belonged to any other country the Nation would have been its owner long ere this. No monetary value could possibly be placed upon a collection which includes the chairs in which Lincoln sat in his office, his death mask, the cradle his children were rocked in, the queer old halrcloth furniture from his parlor, and all that sort of thing. To buy this collection and keep it the Government would be making no mistake.

But it is more likely to build a pile of marble down on the Potomac Flats and call it a peristyle, and it will look like a gate to the grounds of the Washington Monument.

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# LINCOLN MEMORIAL

## IOWA CENTENARY COMMITTEE ISSUES AN APPEAL.

## OUTLINES PLANS FOR RAISING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

## APPOINTING OF LOCAL COMMITTEE SUGGESTED.

## Teachers and Pupils of Iowa Schools Asked to Assist—Flags Offered as Prizes.

Logan, Ia., Feb. 4.—J. C. Millman, chairman of the Lincoln Centenary Committee of Iowa, and his two associates, Chas. A. Clark of Cedar Rapids and Col. D. J. Palmer of Washington, have issued the following appeal to the people of the state:

"Having been appointed commissioners from Iowa, the undersigned request the co-operation and aid of each and every resident of our state, to the end that we may contribute our share toward the building a memorial to the memory and life of the great president who died for his country, while maintaining the integrity and authority of the union.

### Plan of Committee.

"Owing to limited time the committee has determined upon the following plan which we hope will meet the approval of the people:

"The mayors and officials of each city and incorporated town are requested to appoint a committee to present the matter to the citizens of each place, circulate subscription papers and collect such sums as are cheerfully given; such committee to use its own judgment as to method. It is hoped this will be done, or begun on February 12.

"The teachers of the state in all public schools are urged in like manner to take the matter in hand and let it be known as soon as practicable, that a collection and subscription will be taken in connection with the exercises suggested by the county superintendents for February 12.

"A committee in each school would be educational to all thus engaged, and in presenting the matter to the parents and residents of the district much information concerning the martyred president would be gained and disseminated, hereafter to mould and influence the character and habits of many.

### School Methods Suggested.

"As such subscription and collection may be continued till April 1, 1909, it might be found advisable for a school exhibition or spelling contest to be gotten up under the supervision of the teacher, the proceeds from a small admission fee or from a collection taken at the close to be merged into the fund otherwise raised. Any method employed that will tend to give interest to the scholars in the life and services of the great emancipator will surely be helpful to them, as well as the cause we represent.

"The commission will be glad to sanction every proper measure set in motion by local interest and will from time to time send out for the information of the public such printed matter as it is possible to obtain, concerning the progress and plans had and used in this movement, which we greatly admire because

it is to be a gift to posterity from plain people and in small sums representing the gratitude of millions.

### Lincoln's Farm and Cabin.

"Lest other data may not reach the people before February 12, the committee states that the farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born has been bought and is now held by the national commission, of which Hon. Joseph W. Folk, ex-governor of Missouri, is president, and the log cabin in which Lincoln was born has been taken down and every piece carefully numbered and preserved to be put together again and kept in the memorial building, which it is designed to erect with the proceeds of the above collections.

"Such a building will preserve for the instruction and edification of future generations such relics and mementos of the life and work of the war president, as may be found, together with a list of the donors to this fund and such other tokens as the management shall from time to time direct. Each contributor who shall give 25 cents or more will receive a certificate of honorary membership in the Lincoln Farm association.

### Flags For Schools.

"The Iowa commission on its own motion makes an offer, as an additional incentive to the work of the schools in this movement, to give flags of quality and size suitable for decoration of school rooms as follows:

"One flag to each of the five high schools of the state, which on or before April 1, 1909, shall raise and pay to the said commission the largest sum; a like flag to each of the ten grade rooms which shall raise the largest sums; and in like manner a flag to each one of the twenty district schools so paying the largest sums. These flags will for years be known in such schools as 'Lincoln' flags and will help to recall the recurring anniversary of his birth, and as the little boys and girls are added to the school it will be the pleasure of the older ones to explain the significance of the name and the fame of this plain, humble, faithful, patient, merciful, wise, devoted, patriotic man of the people, who prayed that 'government of the people, by the people and for the people might not perish from the earth' and who sealed the compact with the Ruler of Nations with his life."



# LINCOLN CENTENARY

CEGAR RAPIDS

REPUBLICAN

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR.

2-5-1909

Movement for the Building of a Memorial to the Great President—Details of Plans for Raising Funds.

The Lincoln Centenary Committee of the State of Iowa, J. C. Millman, chairman, Chas. A. Clark, David J. Palmer: Having been appointed commissioners for Iowa, the undersigned request the co-operation and aid of each and every resident of the state to the end that we may contribute our share toward the building a memorial to the memory and life of the great president who died for his country, and while still maintaining the integrity and authority of the Union.

Owing to limited time the committee has determined upon the following plan which we hope will meet the approval of the people. The mayors and officials of each city and incorporated town are requested to appoint a committee to present the matter to the citizens of each place and circulate subscription papers and collect such sums as are cheerfully given, such committee to use its own judgment as to method, but it is hoped the same will be done or begun on the 12th day of February inst.

The teachers of the state in all public schools are urged in like manner to take the matter in hand and let it be known as soon as practicable that a collection and subscription will be taken in connection with the exercises suggested by the county superintendents for February 12th.

A committee in each school would be educational to all thus engaged and in presenting the matter to the parents and residents of the district, much information concerning the Martyr President would be gained and disseminated, hereafter to mould and influence the character and habits of many.

As such subscription and collection may be continued till April 1, 1909, it might be found advisable for a school exhibition or spelling contest to be gotten up under the supervision of the teacher, the proceeds from a small admission fee or from a collection taken at the close to be merged into the fund otherwise raised. Any method employed that will tend to give interest to the scholars in the life and services of the great emancipator will surely be helpful to them as well as the cause we represent.

The commission will be glad to sanction every proper measure set in motion by local interest, and will from time to time send out for the information of the public such printed matter as it is possible to obtain, concerning the progress and plans had and used in this movement which we greatly admire because it is to be a gift to posterity from plain people and in small sums representing the gratitude of millions.

Let other data may not reach the people before February 12th, the committee state that the farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born has been bought and is now held by the national commission of which Honorable Joseph W. Folk, ex-governor of Missouri, is president, and the log cabin in which Lincoln was born has been taken down and every piece carefully numbered and preserved to be again put together and kept in the Memorial building which it is designed to erect with the proceeds of the above collections. Such building will also preserve for the instruction and edification of future generations such relics and mementos of the life and work of the "war president" as may be found together with a list of the donors to this fund and such other tokens as the management shall from time to time direct.

Each contributor who shall give twenty-five cents or more will receive a certificate of honorary membership in the Lincoln farm association. The Iowa commission on their own motion make the following offer as an additional incentive to the work of the schools in this movement: They will give flags of quality and size suitable for decoration of the school room as follows; one flag to each of the five high schools of the state which on or before April 1, 1909, shall raise and pay to the said commission the largest sum; a like flag to each of the ten grade rooms which shall raise the largest sums; and in like manner a flag to each one of the twenty district schools so paying the largest sums. These flags will for years be known in such schools as "Our Lincoln Flag" and help to recall the recurring anniversary of his birth, and as the little boys and girls are added to the school it will be the pleasure of the older ones to explain the significance of its name and the fame of this plain, humble, faithful, patient, merciful, wise, devoted, patriotic man of the people, who prayed that "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people might not perish from the earth," and who sealed the compact with the Ruler of Nations with his life.

The daily press and weekly journals of the state are requested to publish this in their next issue.

J. C. MILLIGAN,

Logan.

CHAS. A. CLARK,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

DAVID J. PALMER,

Washington, Iowa.

Commission for Iowa.

DAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1909.

## POOR PLACE FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL

AMERICAN ARCHITECTS OPPOSE THE MC CALL BILL.  
CEGAR RAPIDS

REPUBLICAN

LOCATES LINCOLN MEMORIAL NEAR UNION STATION.

Several Objections to This Location Are Made by the Architects and Congress is Asked Not to Pass the Bill.

The American institute of architects is opposing the McCall bill in congress which located the Lincoln Memorial in a most undesirable portion of the capital city. The following letter and resolution has been sent out:

Washington, D. C., Dear Sir: There is a definite determination to pass the McCall bill in the house of representatives, according to an interview with Speaker Cannon in Washington Post where he says "it is planned to pass the bill authorizing the memorial in time to have it signed by the president on February 12th." This bill locates the Lincoln memorial on or adjoining the Union station plaza, authorizes an ill-considered design and gives power to erect the memorial without further legislation.

The directors of the American institute of architects feel that it is the duty of every one interested in the fine art, all who have proper respect for Lincoln, and all who take an interest in the future development of our national capital, to oppose hasty legislation on the following grounds:

First. The Lincoln memorial located on or near the plaza of the Union station will, no matter how treated, form an integral part of the station, and be insignificant in scale compared with the capitol, station, and office building of the senate, and clash with the Columbus memorial. It will never be a distinctive memorial to Lincoln but an addenda to and embellishment of the railway station. The public would not be satisfied with this as a memorial to one of their greatest men.

Second. The question of a site has been carefully considered by Chas. F. McKim, D. H. Burnham, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and F. L. Olmsted, the most capable commission to be found in this country, and they have given the Lincoln memorial a site equal to the capitol, the Grant and Washington monuments, where it will be a harmonious part of the great scheme for the development of Washington, which has met with the approbation of all authorities in this country and Europe.

Third. The country has secured the best judgment on the location of the Lincoln memorial in the study and report of the commission mentioned. If this advice is not heeded, it will be to the detriment of our people, to the marring of our capital city, and will stand as a reflection in future ages upon the culture and intelligence of our civilization.

The design for the memorial proper, while suggested, was not matured by the park commission, for this reason only men of known skill and the best talent, equal to those who selected the site, should be employed to carry it into execution.

Fourth. The ground which the bill proposes to purchase for three million five hundred thousand dollars has no orderly or artistic relations with either the capitol building, the capitol grounds, the Union station or the senate office building. While the ground selected by the park commission belongs to the government and will not cost a penny, it will make a wonderful site for this memorial to one of our greatest men. That the purchase of the ground named in the McCall bill would make the capitol grounds lopsided, prevent any orderly or proper treatment in connection with any surrounding buildings, does not seem to be appreciated, and it is overlooked that the government has without price the most suitable site already in its possession.

Respectfully

GLENN BROWN,  
Secretary.

Resolutions passed by the board of directors of the American Institute of architects, January 9, 1909.

Whereas, The board of directors is informed that there is now before congress a bill for the development of the land lying in the immediate vicinity of the new Union railway station in the city of Washington, and that it is proposed to combine with this development a monument to Lincoln, now, therefore be it

Resolved, That a proper setting and embellishment for the railway station is necessary for its artistic expression, but that such setting and embellishment should not be provided by the public; that a vista from the railway station to the national capitol should be properly preserved, and that it should not be interrupted by any structure whatever; and be it further

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the board of directors, the Lincoln memorial is of such importance, testifying as it does to the heroic character and services of Lincoln, that it is entitled to a location, independent of other structures, and that the location in front of the railway station does not provide such a site. Even a monument to properly commemorate Lincoln would be out of scale with the railway station and would be dwarfed by it; and be it further

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the board of directors, the park commission's plan for the development of the city of Washington provided a suitable site; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to congress that the Lincoln memorial should not be placed at or near the railway station or on any site other than that recommended by the park commission, and be it further

Resolved, That the design of the Lincoln memorial should be entrusted to the highest expert authority only.

By direction of board.

GLENN BROWN, Secretary.



# IN TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

## Congress Launches Plan for a \$1,250,000 Memorial in Capital.

## TELLS CITY TO CELEBRATE

### Deneen Voices Approval as Meet- ings Are Held and More

Are Scheduled.  
*RECORD-HEARD*  
*CHICAGO*

Federal and state officials yesterday took a hand in giving further impetus to the Lincoln celebration. 2-10-1909

From Washington came the news that a joint resolution had been introduced in the House providing that a memorial be raised to the memory of the emancipator, to cost \$1,250,000 exclusive of the site.

From Springfield Governor Deneen sent a communication to the Chicago centennial committee having the Lincoln programme celebration in general charge, in which the governor points out the importance of the centennial and urges Illinois citizens everywhere to take part in the centennial observance.

#### MORE MEETINGS HELD.

In Chicago additional meetings and exercises were held in continuance of the Lincoln programme. The meetings of yesterday chiefly occurred last night, Chicagoans assembling in various parts of the three sides of the city to pay their tribute to the memory of the man who struck the shackles from the slaves. Many more meetings are planned for to-day.

The joint resolution at Washington was introduced by Representative McCall of Massachusetts.

It provides for the creation of a commission to prepare or approve of a general design for a memorial to be created to Abraham Lincoln in the City of Washington. The commission is to be composed of the chairman of the committees on library of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Secretary of War, the superintendent of the capitol buildings and grounds, Daniel H. Burnham of Evanston, Charles F. McKim and John M. Carrere of New York.

#### CAN SELECT A SITE.

The resolution provides that the memorial cost about \$1,250,000. The commission is further authorized to select a suitable site and to report to Congress the first Monday in December, 1909. To enable the commission to carry out the purposes of the act the expenditure of \$10,000 is authorized. The members shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid their necessary traveling expenses.

The following was the message sent to the centennial committee by Governor Deneen:

The celebrations which throughout the country are to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln are an expression of the esteem and affection in which his name and character are universally held by the American people.

In this memorial occasion the people of Illinois have a special and peculiar interest. Here Lincoln passed his mature years and here he began that marvelous public career which has earned the admiration of his countrymen and the world.

It is gratifying, therefore, to witness the extensive preparations which are being made by the citizens of Illinois to observe this great day in a manner worthy of its significance in the history of our state and country and of the movement for liberty throughout the world. And I urge the citizens of Illinois to participate in these celebrations in their various communities. In Lincoln's life every citizen may find an incentive to patriotism and the earnestness with which we join in this tribute to his memory will attest the measure of our devotion to the great principles of liberty and nationality with which his name will be forever associated.

#### PLEADS FOR THE NEGRO.

One of the most important meetings of last night in Chicago was that held in Memorial Hall under the auspices of Columbia Post, No. 706, G. A. R. Many of the veterans attended in uniform. Clarence Darrow aroused interest by a speech in which he urged that the centennial celebration should teach the lesson to present-day Americans of "treating the negro with justice."

"It is useless for Chicago and the United States to be celebrating the birth of Lincoln," said Mr. Darrow, "unless we draw some lessons from it. If we can't get some practical good from the centennial we are on the wrong track.

"All of the great conflict of the civil war arose from the question of slavery—the treatment of the black man. It was insisted that the negro must be treated with justice. Yet in the last six months, in the home of Lincoln himself, we have seen a mob take an inoffensive black man and hang him by the neck until he was dead in the midst of a city which did not stop the outrage. From that city they drove thousands of inoffensive colored people. Yet for the colored people of America the civil war was fought, for them 800,000 American men laid down their lives in war, for them the treasure and the wealth of the nation was poured out and for them the nation battled for four long years.

"Yet to-day, in both North and South, the black man is looked upon with suspicion and contempt. Both North and South he is told to stay in his place."

#### SEAT RUSH IS ON.

The Lincoln centennial committee yesterday made the following announcement:

"While all of the large mass meetings arranged for Lincoln's birthday are absolutely free to the public, it has been found necessary to issue tickets for the Auditorium meeting in order to avoid confusion. Advance requests for seats for this morning's meeting are already three or four times the capacity of the house. Reservations have been confined by the committee to the boxes, the main floor and the first balcony. The second balcony and the gallery will be thrown open to the public without ticket. The centennial committee calls particular attention to the fact that the meetings arranged for the various armories during the afternoon and the Dexter Park meeting in the evening as well as the Eighth Regiment meeting at night in the Seventh Regiment armory are equally interesting and important as the big Auditorium meeting in the morning."

Plates will be laid for several hundred guests at the banquet of the Industrial Club to be held Friday evening at the Congress Hotel. Mason B. Starring, the president, will preside. Rev. W. O. Waters will deliver the invocation. There will be an address on "The Freeport Debate" by General Smith D. Atkins of Freeport. J. M. Dickinson will respond to the toast, "A Voice From the South."

2-10-1909

# FOR LINCOLN ROAD SYSTEM

## NETWORK BETWEEN ALL CAPITALS IS URGED.

**National Congress Hears New Idea in Memorial—Farm Losing the Young Men Is Complained.**

2/13/09

A great network of hard roads between all state capitals and from them to Washington was urged as the most fitting memorial to Lincoln by James C. Bartholf, secretary of the national good roads congress, in an address yesterday. The other point made in the joint meeting of the national congress and the Illinois association is that the present state of the roads is due to the steady departure of the young men from the farm to the city.

The meeting was held in the Auditorium hotel. Before the session ended it was agreed that a committee be appointed to ask the Legislature for state aid in the matter of convict labor.

### **Want Convict Labor.**

It was agreed that three more quarries operated in the same manner as at present should be opened.

H. H. Gross, secretary of the Farmers' Good Roads league, said he did not approve of a national system of good roads. He said that each township should be made to see its own necessities and act accordingly.

### **Young Men Quit Farms.**

He said the influx of young men from the farms to the city proved that the rural districts are losing their most valuable assets and that this is the cause of the decline in good roads work.

Willis N. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, said he was in favor of a good roads movement, though he knew more of the destruction of roads than their construction.

La Verne W. Noyes said the Illinois Manufacturers' association would indorse any movement for bettering the roads of the state.

END



12-2-1910

## WANTS A TWO-MILLION DOLLAR MEMORIAL FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN



M. CUL LOM. 12-2-1910

M. Cullom, who recently introduced a bill authorizing a memorial to Abraham Lincoln in Washington to cost \$2,000,000. His bill creates a permanent commission, composed of President Taft, Senators Wetmore and Money and Representatives McCall and Champ Clark. The president is authorized to fill vacancies in the commission if any occur. The bill appropriates \$100,000 to be immediately available. The federal commission on fine arts is authorized to advise with the Lin-



2-1-1911

That a monument to Abraham Lincoln, the most elaborate ever erected to commemorate the memory of a hero, will be erected in Washington is regarded as assured by the action of the House committee on the library in reporting out the bill which passed the Senate carrying an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the memorial. President Taft heads the commission provided for in the bill, and the House committee has added to the commission the names of Senator Cullom and Speaker Cannon. The commission which will select the site and the design, in addition to those named, will consist of the present chairmen of the Senate and House committees on the library, Senator Whitmore and Representative McCall and the Democratic leaders of the Senate and House, Senator Money and Champ Clark. The Senate bill made \$100,000 of the appropriation immediately available, but this amount is cut down by the House committee to \$50,000. It is expected that the bill will be passed by the House and become law. 2.1.1911

# LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE DIVIDED

Congressional Body Can Not  
Agree to Either Plan  
or Location.

## CLARK OFFERS METHOD

Wants People to Decide Mat-  
ter and They Will Be  
Appealed To.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and most of the trade organizations of the country will soon be addressed by the Washington Chamber of Commerce with reference to a local project which is also national. At its recent session Congress passed an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the erection of a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. A committee of seven members, namely, President Taft, Senators Cullom of Illinois, Wetmore of Rhode Island, and Money of Mississippi, and Representatives Cannon of Illinois, McCall of Massachusetts, and Champ Clark of Missouri, was designated to carry out the provisions of the resolution, which was offered originally by Senator Cullom.

To state the leading fact briefly, this committee so far has been unable to agree upon a location for the proposed memorial or its design. The question has been referred to the Fine Arts Commission as an advisory body. While the Lincoln Memorial Committee just named is the central authority in relation to the project, its powers are somewhat limited by an amendment adopted by the Senate requiring approval by Congress of the location and design of the memorial upon which the committee may finally decide.

### How to Commemorate Lincoln.

The issue on which the committee divides is not a new one. The old Burnham Park Commission, the Roosevelt Fine Arts Council and some members of the present Fine Arts Commission all have approved the original park commission plan. This contemplated a memorial portico, surrounded with terraces, gardens and fountains, on the eastern bank of the Potomac, extending in a straight line the axis of the Capitol and the Washington Monument. This was, in turn, a feature and only one feature of a general plan for the beautiful and systematic development of Washington recommended by such great artists as Daniel H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., who composed the original Park Commission. Their report was presented January 15, 1902, and every year that has elapsed since then has confirmed the wisdom of their conclusions.

### Commissioners Disagree.

The congressional committee appointed under the Cullom resolution is not altogether friendly to the park commission plan. Speaker Cannon long has favored a Lincoln memorial between the Union Station and the Capitol, notwithstanding that a statue of Christopher Columbus is now being made to go on the plaza in front of the station. Senator Wetmore and Representative McCall are, or have been, advocates of this site. President Taft is strongly for the park commission project. The position of Senators Cullom and Money is not known. Champ Clark has defined his own views with the suggestion that the people of the country should decide what form the memorial should take and where it should be placed. The committee has held several meetings which have resulted in no agreement, and, as stated, the opinion of the Fine Arts Commission has been asked. A public meeting held in the hall of the D. A. R. Building and addressed by Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh, Thomas Nelson Page and others, warmly indorsed the park commission plan.

### Let the People Decide.

Oddly enough, the suggestion of Champ Clark, whether offered seriously or not, has been taken up. It has been decided by friends of the Potomac site to state their case to the country and ask for a popular verdict on the question. They hold that the idea of a memorial to Lincoln is one of national interest and importance and that, as the local authorities can arrive at no conclusion, the matter should be submitted to the people. The Washington Chamber of Commerce has volunteered to communicate with the trade organizations of the country with reference to the project and a committee consisting of about seventy-five of the leading men and women of Washington, few of them holders of public office, has been appointed to carry on the work. Glenn Brown, secretary of the American Institute of Architects, is chairman of this committee, and already has issued an illustrated pamphlet beautifully descriptive of the plans of the Park Commission and setting forth briefly, but with fine literary skill, the object in view. The work of this co-operative committee will deal also with the project of extending Rock Creek Valley from the Zoological Park to the Potomac drive, but probably this matter will not be called especially to popular attention outside Washington.

4-1-1911  
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

# LINCOLN MEMORIAL DEFEAT PREDICTED

15/3  
House Majority Is Against  
"Greek Temple," Bor-  
land Declares.

FOR GETTYSBURG ROAD

Construction Favored by G.  
A. R., Says Missouri  
Congressman.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—According to Representative William P. Borland of Missouri, who is one of the leaders of the opposition to the erection of a "Greek temple" in Potomac Park, with the \$2,000,000 appropriated by Congress for a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, a clear majority of the members of the House will vote against the Senate resolution, which is scheduled to be called up Wednesday.

"I am not so sure that a majority of the members of the House will vote in favor of a memorial highway between Washington and the Gettysburg battlefield," said Mr. Borland, "but I am quite confident that a majority do not favor the erection of an imitation Greek temple as a memorial to the great martyr."

Senator Elihu Root of New York, at a meeting last night, warned the committee of 100 on the development of Washington that a "cabal" was at work to defeat the Lincoln memorial in Potomac Park. Representative James L. Slayden of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Library, also warned the Washington business men that the project would be defeated in the House Wednesday unless they bestirred themselves. The Texan also declared that the Gettysburg road project was being pushed merely to boom real estate.

## "Shoe Is on Other Foot."

Representative Borland said to-night he did not know whether it would be exactly accurate to characterize as a "cabal" the organization in the House which has been effected for the purpose of defeating the "Greek temple" project, if possible, but that he was proud to be a part of it. So far as the real estate boom was concerned, he declared the people who are fighting for the monument project consist of a few leading Washington real estate men and financiers, and that the shoe is on the other foot.

Asked about the report of the Committee on Library, which was written by Representative Lynden Evans of Illinois, and in which it is charged that advocates of the Gettysburg highway had misrepresented the G. A. R., Representative Borland said:

"More than a year ago I filed with the committee reports from more than half of the department commanders of the G. A. R., all favoring the construction of the Gettysburg road. I have never had any information that any of those departments had changed front on the subject, and do not believe any of them have."

"The only justification for the statement in the committee report that I have found is a telegram from a man who does not even claim to be a member of the G. A. R., and which gives hearsay information. Commercial organizations, good road organizations, labor organizations, and many other organizations have filed petitions for the highway, in addition to the G. A. R. departments. Gen. John C. Black, head of the Civil Service Commission, and Gen. Thomas R. Hopkins, appeared before the Library Committee as members of the Lincoln Memorial Committee of the National Encampment of the G. A. R., stating that they had been elected by three different encampments, and urged the highway project."

"Of course, it would be easy to find individual members of the G. A. R. who are opposed to the project. Only the other day I received from Gen. John E. Gilman of Boston, the last commander

in chief of the G. A. R., a letter commending my fight for the highway." The Missourian said he believed a memorial highway would bring thousands of visitors to the national capital who otherwise would not come. As to the cost, he declared the statement in the report that it would be \$34,000,000 was nonsense.

## Cost Overestimated.

"At that rate," he said, "the cost would be about \$500,000 a mile, the distance being seventy-five miles. Out in my part of the country we can build good rock roads with a 12-foot surface, for \$4500. By doubling the width the cost would be somewhat more. If it were placed at \$10,000 the Gettysburg road would cost \$750,000 of the \$2,000,000 appropriated. The cost could be made \$20,000 a mile and still leave a comfortable balance for ornamentation of one kind or another. "If we can not get the highway, we at least want to defeat the 'Greek temple' project and have the memorial placed in a more accessible location."



# LINCOLN TEMPLE ACT PASSES HOUSE EASILY

1-29-13

Support for Highway and  
Other Substitutes Fades  
in Final Debate.

NORTH AND SOUTH JOIN

Democrats Quit Filibuster  
and Vote Made Nearly  
Unanimous.

CULLOM'S HEART GLAD

Borland Fights Bill to End  
and Booher Argues for  
Cheaper Memorial.

1913

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Abraham Lincoln is to have in Washington an enduring memorial to perpetuate his name and fame as the preserver of the Union, a memorial magnificent in its exquisite perfection of art, fittingly typifying the lofty soul and majestic dignity of the man in whose honor it is to be builded.

This was the verdict of the House late this afternoon, when, by an overwhelming vote, all opposition to the Senate resolution adopting the design and location proposed by the Fine Arts Commission and the Lincoln Memorial Commission was brushed aside.

A record vote was not taken, for the good and sufficient reason that Representative Borland of Missouri and other supporters of the Gettysburg memorial highway project could not hold in line enough members to demand the yeas and nays. On a motion to recommit the resolution, Mr. Borland mustered 31 votes, while 153 members voted against him. In desperation he made a point of no quorum, but Speaker Clark counted 199 members present, and the fight for a Lincoln memorial was won.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, personal friend of the great martyr, and sponsor for the Lincoln memorial project adopted to-day, is the happiest man in Washington. A great burden rolled off the shoulders of the aged Illinois legislator when word reached him that the House had adopted the Senate resolution by an overwhelming vote. He expressed his delight, his time-wrinkled face flushing with pleasure. Senator Cullom had set his heart on making this memorial the crowning work of his long public life.

Senator Cullom said: "I am profoundly moved by the action of Congress in authorizing the creation of this memorial to one of the greatest men the world has known. It will be a great thing for this country and for future generations to have in the capital of the republic a patriotic shrine dedicated to Lincoln. In design and location, I think, the plan is the best that can be secured."

It has been many a day since so many flowers of rhetoric and oratorical flashes have been heard on the floor of the House. A majority of the speeches in support of the Lincoln Temple were made

by Republicans. A few Democrats spoke in its support, notable among them being Representative Heflin of Alabama, who made one of the most ornate speeches of the day, declaring that all the South loved Abraham Lincoln and that his death was a greater loss to the South than to any other section of the country.

## Rodenberg in Debate.

Representative Booher of Missouri figured in the debate as opposed to either the Potomac Park temple or the Gettysburg highway. He declared he was opposed to the Federal Government constructing roads in the states, and that he was as strongly opposed to spending \$2,000,000 for a memorial to Lincoln located in a swamp. He said he favored an appropriation of sufficient money to erect a fitting memorial to Lincoln, but that it would not require \$2,000,000.

# LINCOLN MEMORIAL PLANS GO THROUGH

House Passes Bill by Over-  
whelming Majority.

WILL BE FINEST IN WORLD

Architect Bacon Declares It Will Take  
Four Years to Complete Monu-  
ment—Cullom Achieves  
Final Ambition.

1913

Washington, Jan. 30.—By an over-  
whelming vote the house of represent-  
atives passed Senator Cullom's reso-  
lution approving the plans for a \$2,  
000,000 Lincoln memorial to be erect-  
ed on the banks of the Potomac here.

President Taft was the chairman of  
the commission which presented the  
design, and he will sign the bill at  
once.

## Finest Shaft in World.

Henry Bacon, the architect of the  
plan, was in Senator Cullom's room  
when the final vote was announced,  
and declared it would take four years  
to complete the monument, which is  
to be the finest of its kind in the  
world.

The passage of the resolution marks  
the achievement of Senator Cullom's  
final legislative ambition. For years  
the aged senator from Lincoln's home  
—Springfield—has labored to have  
erected a fitting memorial to the mar-  
tyred president here at the seat of  
government. But until he stood with-  
in the shadow of last days of service  
as a senator of the United States, he  
had found it impossible to secure from  
congress favorable action on his plans.

## Cullom May Be Chairman.

The commission, which presented  
the design, is clothed by the statute  
with the work of the directing the

body, and that the Illinois senator  
will be elected to take his place, that  
he may end his days in the labor in  
which he has so keen an interest.

The battle ended in a flood of ora-  
tory such as has not been heard in  
the house in many months. They  
fought again the bloody battles of the  
Civil war, that they might heal again  
its grievous wounds and cement anew  
the Union which that struggle rent  
asunder. Northern Republicans and  
southern Democrats vied in their  
glowing praises of President Lincoln,  
and not a word was heard from any  
one to derogate his fame.

## Monument for Davis.

The climax came when Congress-  
man James R. Mann of Chicago, the  
minority leader, declared that he  
favored the construction at Richmond  
of a government memorial monument  
to Jefferson Davis.

The passage of the resolution ap-  
proving the plans came at the end of  
five hours of debate, but it never was  
in danger, and the final moments re-  
vealed the utter collapse of the oppo-  
sition, which had centered its hopes  
on an automobile highway from Wash-  
ington to Gettysburg.

So weak was the opposition that it  
could not even muster strength enough  
for a roll call, and the only count-  
made on a division to ascertain the  
demand for the yeas and nays—  
showed 153 for the memorial and 31  
against.



Senator Cullom.

erection of the memorial. It is gen-  
erally believed that President Taft  
will resign his chairmanship of that

2-3-1912

## **LINCOLN HONOR SITE CHOSEN.**

**Memorial for Great Emancipator to Be  
Constructed in Potomac Park,  
Washington, D. C.**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—A site on the same axis as the United States capitol and the Washington monument has been selected in Potomac park here for the memorial to Abraham Lincoln by the Lincoln memorial commission, at a meeting attended by President Taft, Speaker Clark, Senator Cullom, Representative Cannon, and Representative McCall of Massachusetts. No design for the memorial was chosen. Congress has authorized the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for the memorial.

1912

2.8.1912

## FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL

ARCHITECTS TO BE ASKED TO  
SUBMIT DESIGNS FOR \$2,000,000  
MEMORIAL.

1912

Washington, Feb. 8.—Designs for the \$2,000,000 memorial to Abraham Lincoln, suitable to the selected site in Potomac park near the Potomac river, will be submitted to the Lincoln Memorial commission of which President Taft is chairman, within the next few weeks. At a meeting of the committee today it was decided to ask architects to submit the designs. The committee will meet again in March.

12-4-1912

## AGREE ON MEMORIAL

Members of Lincoln Commission  
Select Design Made by Henry  
Bacon of New York.

### BEFORE CONGRESS TODAY

1912

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—After fifteen unsuccessful meetings, the Lincoln memorial commission tonight decided at a conference in the White House to approve the design for a monument to the martyred President submitted by Henry Bacon, the New-York architect.

President Taft, chairman of the commission, presided, and Speaker Clark, Representative Cannon, Senators Cullom, Wetmore and Martin were present.

#### TAFT TO SEND MESSAGE.

The President will send to Congress tomorrow a special message transmitting the report of the memorial commission and recommending the accepted design. It will receive the support of the commission and, it is believed, will be accepted by Congress. The monument is to stand in Potomac Park.

The design approved tonight is for a rectangular marble structure, 156 feet long and 84 feet wide, surrounded on two sides by Doric columns 44 feet high and 7 feet, 5 inches in diameter.

In a central hall, within the structure will stand a heroic figure of Abraham Lincoln surrounded by Ionic columns fifty feet in height.

#### TO CONTAIN SPEECHES.

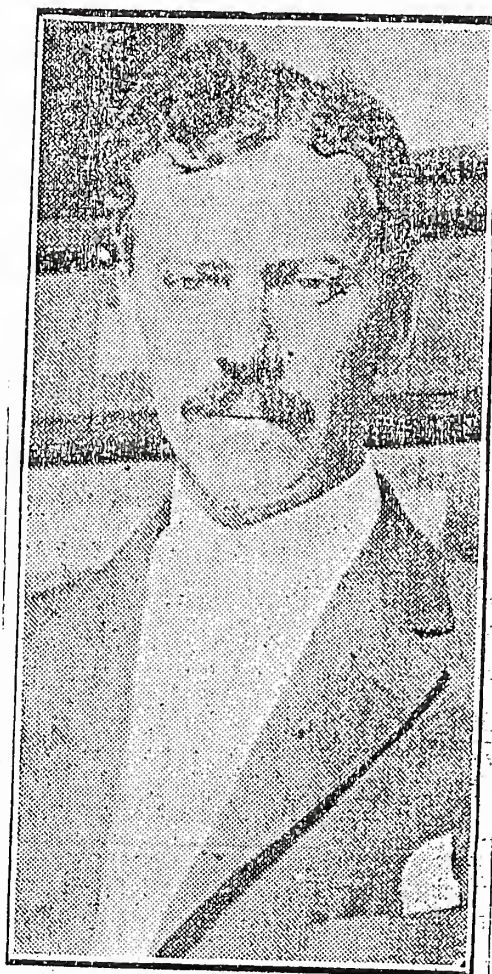
On one of the walls of this central hall on a bronze tablet will be Lincoln's Gettysburg address and on the opposite wall his second inaugural address. The statue will be on the same axis as the capital and the Grant and Washington monuments.

According to Mr. Bacon's plan the memorial will cost about \$1,755,000 and the remainder of the \$2,000,000 authorized by Congress will be used in improvement of the site and in architect's fees. Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the work preliminary to the selection of a design and \$28,000 has been expended to date.



12-6-1912

**Henry Bacon, Whose Lincoln  
Memorial Design Wins.**



**H**ENRY BACON of New York, whose design for a Lincoln memorial, which is to be erected in Potomac Park, near the national capital, has been adopted by the Lincoln memorial commission and will be recommended to Congress, was born at Watseka, Ill., Nov. 23, 1866. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in the class of 1888. In 1893 he married Laura Florence Calvert, whom he met while traveling in Turkey. 12 6.1812

12-16-1912

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### The Lincoln Memorial.

By unanimous action the Senate has approved the site and plan for the LINCOLN memorial recommended recently by the commission of which President TAFT is chairman. The plan is for a rectangular marble structure 156 feet long and 84 feet wide, with Doric columns, 44 feet high and of 7 feet 5 inches diameter, on two sides. Within the central hall is to be a heroic statue of the great President. The site is to be in Potomac Park.

In the House, it is said, there may be opposition to the project by those who would rather have the memorial take the form of a road from Washington to Gettysburg, a bridge across the Potomac or some other of the propositions rejected by the commission. The representatives ought to be as sensible on this subject as the senators. Congress has decided to spend \$2,000,000 on the memorial, and the money should not be spent on a work that would be meaningless or inappropriate. Sentiment and art should combine to produce an impressive and splendid LINCOLN monument in the national capital.

RECORD & HERALD  
CHICAGO - 12.16.1912



## Abraham Lincoln and Pictures Showing How \$2,000,000 Memorial Will Appear When Completed



1-VIEW FROM MEMORIAL 2-ABRAHAM LINCOLN 3- STATUE OF LINCOLN

The celebration of Lincoln's birthday is always a matter of national interest, and yesterday appropriate ceremonies were held in most states. Particular interest centers in the impressive Lincoln memorial now in course of construction at Washington. Standing near the Potomac river, the memorial will have a relation with the Washington monument and the capitol that would be impossible on any other site, and it will have a close rela-

tion with Arlington cemetery, where men who fought for the union are buried. On a great axis, planned more than a century ago, there will be at one end the capitol, which, as the commission points out, is the monument of the government, and to the west, more than a mile distant from the capitol, will stand for all time the monument to Washington, one of the founders of the government. Then the Lincoln memorial. Four features will stand out prominently in the memorial—a statue of the man, a memorial of his

Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second inaugural address and a symbol of the union of the United States, which he said it was his paramount object to save, and which he did save. It is proposed that each feature shall be related to the others by means of its design and position and that each shall be so arranged that it will become an integral part of the whole in order to attain a unity and simplicity in the appearance of the monument. The total cost of the memorial will be \$2,000,000.



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## LINCOLN MEMORIAL IS NEARER

House Committee Reports Out Favorably Measure Senate Passed.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A long step in the direction of the erection of a Lincoln memorial was taken today when the House committee on library reported out favorably the joint resolution which passed the Senate approving the site and design for the monument. It is thought that it will be possible to get the bill before the House at this session and that it will become law. The fight in the House is between the advocates of a monument to be erected in Washington and those who favor the construction of a highway to Gettysburg as a memorial. The committee is of the opinion that the roadway is not adequate, and cites as an illustration the fact that in Chicago there is a Lincoln Parkway far more expensive than could be built from Washington to Gettysburg with the present appropriation.

J WRIGHT

### Successful Opposition Waged Against a Lincoln Memorial. 1/13

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Opponents in the house today of the proposition of the senate to appropriate \$2,000,000 for a memorial structure to Abraham Lincoln in Potomac park here conducted a successful filibuster against the submission of a favorable committee report on the measure.

Adjournment finally was forced, and Representative Gardner, of Texas, gave notice that parliamentary technicalities would be exhausted to prevent the report getting before the house next Wednesday.

Republican Leader Mann and former Speaker Cannon led the fight to have the report taken up.

The house was considering a bill providing for a part of the money derived from the sale of town lots in connection with reclamation projects for municipal improvements. Demands for separate votes on numerous amendments to this measure furnished a weapon for the opponents of the memorial report, the next business in order.

President Taft today conferred with more than thirty republican members of the house, whose support he asked for the bill. The president has heard reports that the house might shelve the senate bill, and expressed the fear to congress today that such action would mean no memorial provided at this session of congress.

Some of the republicans present favored a memorial road from Washington to the Gettysburg battlefield. An act providing for the monument to Lincoln in Washington, the president said, need not interfere with the bill for a memorial road.

### The Lincoln Memorial Is Safe.

Now that the House of Representatives has at last been coerced into accepting the Lincoln Temple measure, the country will be surprised that that project could have been held up so long by that chamber. A fitting memorial to the war president is now assured. The design and location had been agreed upon by the Fine Arts Commission and the Lincoln Memorial Commission. President Taft is chairman of the latter body. The president used all his influence to bring the House over to the position taken by the Senate from the beginning, and he succeeded.

The great factor, however, which forced the House into line was undoubtedly the expressions of the leading newspapers and public men everywhere. The House "heard from the country." The memorial will be in a Washington park, where everybody who goes to the national capital can see it. This was the logical place for it. It was the place where Lincoln's memorable work for the nation was done. Beyond that of any other man of the long line of presidents, beginning with Jefferson, who were inaugurated there, Lincoln's memory attaches itself to Washington. The four years in which he occupied the White House were the most memorable years which the capital saw, as well as the most critical period through which the country passed since the wheels of government under the constitution first began to turn in 1789.

*ST. LOUIS*  
*Globe-Democrat*  
As a Lincoln memorial the Gettysburg road project drops out of sight. It never had any merit. There is a suspicion that many of its supporters were actuated by a desire to defeat the whole memorial project, or to postpone it till after the new Congress and president entered power, in the hope that then it would not be taken up again. So far as it had any real reason for being, the Gettysburg idea was intended as a boost for real estate along the line. It would have aided property owners, joy riders and the keepers of road-houses, but it could never be associated in any direct and vital way with the memory of Lincoln. There is still a chance to bring up the Gettysburg project as part of the national good roads movement, and get consideration for it on its merits. In that shape the proposition could say something for itself. It would then be in its true guise, and men could vote for it without having their motives brought under suspicion. But in no real sense could it ever figure as a memorial to the great war president.

2-4-93

### Lincoln Memorial Temple Authorized

The House on Wednesday by a large majority approved the plans of the Lincoln Memorial Commission for a Greek temple to be erected on the banks of the Potomac at Washington, as drawn by Henry Bacon, a New York architect. The secretary of war is authorized to proceed with the erection at a cost of \$2,000,000. The plans already were approved by the Senate. Representative Mann, in advocating the Bacon plans, said he hoped that the erection of the Lincoln temple would be followed by the building of a great memorial bridge from that point to Arlington Cemetery and later that by a boulevard from Arlington to Mount Vernon and Richmond. At the Richmond end of the road he suggested the building of a memorial to Jefferson Davis to signify the forgiving and forgetting of the war animosities. 2.4.

1913

### THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

[Sioux City Journal.]

Now, with the harmonious plan perfected and needing only the appropriation of \$2,000,000 to make it a fact, some "practical man" comes along and suggests that it is folly to invest \$2,000,000 in a monument, however beautiful, that will be of no use to anybody. The thing to do, suggests the "practical man," is to use the \$2,000,000 building a good road from Washington to Gettysburg, the highway to be known as the Lincoln memorial highway and to be open to all who care to use it. And, curiously enough, the practical proposition has gained a considerable following in congress, a following which has been so unscrupulous as to resort to a filibuster in order to prevent the original monument bill from coming to a vote. There is nothing out of the way with the plan for the Lincoln highway except that it is proposed as a substitute for a memorial that is satisfactory in itself. There is little question that when a vote is secured congress will stand by the Lincoln memorial on the banks of the Potomac.

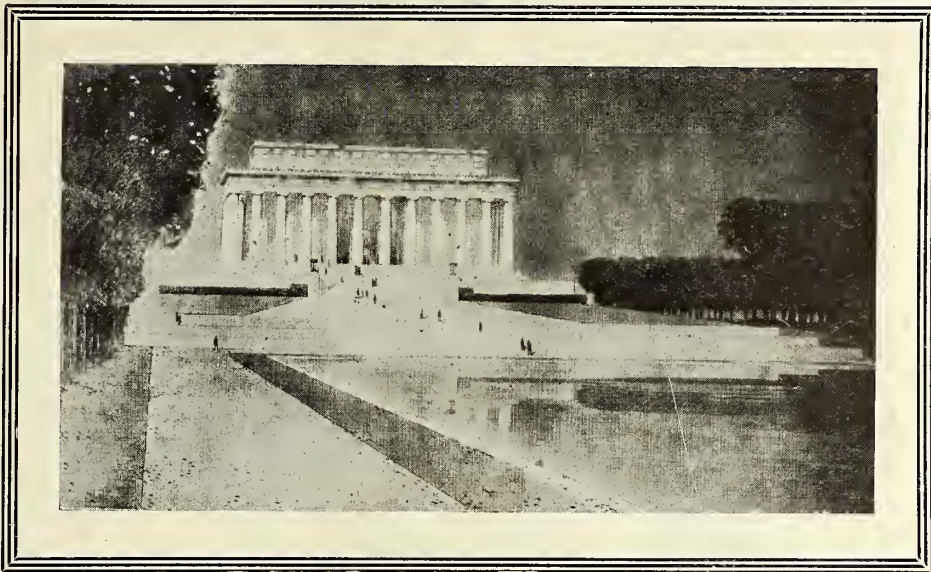
1913



*Walter H. Wood*  
*June 1913*

vitality amply qualify them to continue to serve in the highest grades. Fleet commanders, whether they are forty-five or sixty-two, ought to be chosen according to merit and ability rather than by years and seniority. The popular prayer of the new petition is to secure a more just treatment of enlisted men, who are striving to secure a commission and to increase their chances for command and promotion. A consistent program of naval construction to be determined by a Council of National Defence is suggested in order to establish a standard at least equal to the strength of other nations.

Sixty-seven practical reasons for a strong navy are advanced in the petition, pointing out that sea power was indispensable in the War of the Revo-



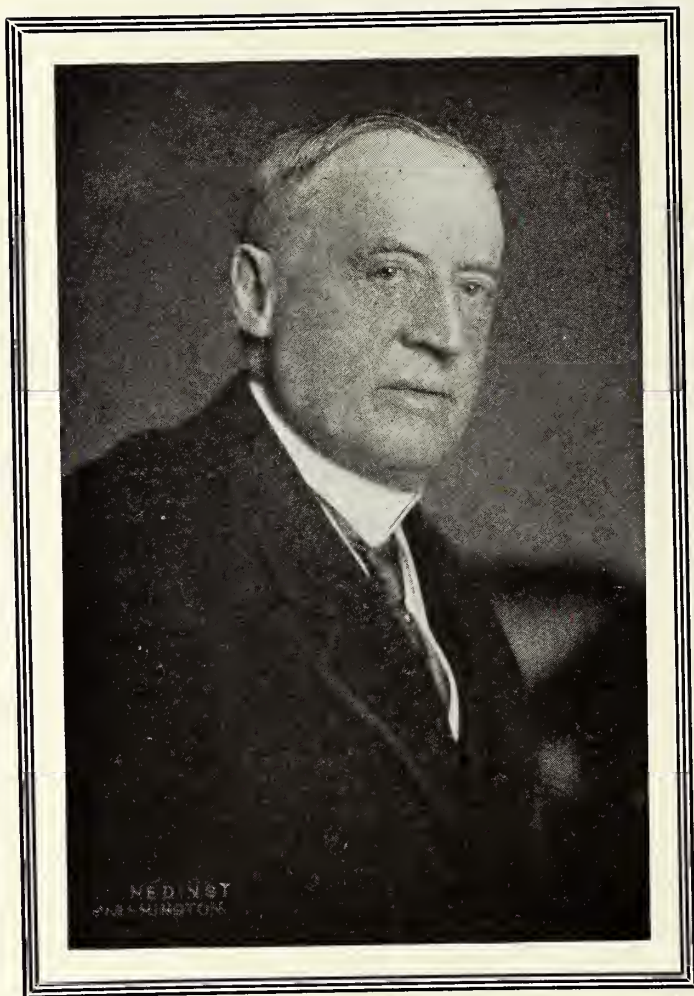
THE PROPOSED LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Which is to be built in Potomac Park, Washington, at a cost of two million dollars

lution, in the war with the Pirates of the Barbary States, the War of 1812, the War of Secession, and especially in the Spanish-American War. The Spanish-American War never would have occurred, says this document, had Spain realized the effectiveness of our navy. England's navy, it is pointed out, has given Great Britain uninterrupted peace on the sea for nearly one hundred years.

The United States has twenty-one thousand miles of coast line to defend, to say nothing of Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Panama Canal. The Monroe Doctrine is an ever-recurrent monitor which reiterates the epigrammatic truth that battleships are cheaper than battles, and that money appropriated for American battleships is paid directly to American workmen, American ship-builders and American tradesmen and craftsmen. The training school of the Navy and its value in commercial and business activities is something more than preparation for the activities of warfare. In the realm of diplomacy, national prestige, and peace promotion, the navy is the foremost factor. A single disturbing element may cause a war, and a modern navy cannot be improvised as a lunch is served, at short

notice, and navies will always be needed to uphold the decree of the court of arbitrations. General Horace Porter and Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, are doing splendid work in their enthusiastic support of this petition, now before Congress. "A navy fit for the time and place Uncle Sam has assumed in the world council of nations," is a motto not to be lightly forgotten.



HON. LE BARON P. COLT

The new Senator from Rhode Island, who for nearly thirty years has been prominent as United States Circuit Judge. He is related to the Colt family of firearms fame

cil of nations," is a motto not to be lightly forgotten.

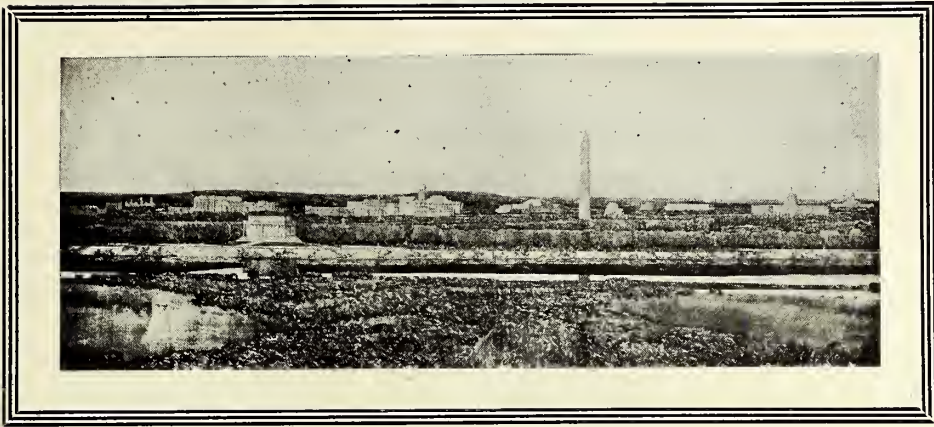
\* \* \*

AS long ago as 1847 the Sultan of Turkey figured conspicuously in American news. He had presented a magnificent gold snuff-box, studded with diamonds, to Mr. Samuel Colt, in appreciation of the effectiveness of the Colt patent repeating firearms. A member of the Colt family is now United States Senator from Rhode Island. The cost of the snuff-box was placed at \$2,500, and the newspaper accounts gave eloquent descriptions of the gift.

Side by side with this gossip, the old *Silver Standard* of November, 1847, gives a portrait of Benjamin Hays, "vulgarly known

in New York as 'Old Hays'," who for over forty years was a constable in the city of New York. There is also a proposition to make bank notes of India rubber, which might meet the present demand of today for an "elastic currency" in the popular currency problem. The government had no washing machines in those days, and the India-rubber bill was advocated because it could be soaked and boiled in potash lye without perceptible effect.





POTOMAC PARK, WASHINGTON

Showing the site for the Lincoln Memorial which has been approved by the Lincoln Memorial Commission

In speaking of taxation, *The Standard* mentions a proposed bill for taxing mustaches, and the brilliant idea was advanced that a tax on wearing a mustache at so much per year would lay the burden on luxury, and on those who were ready to pay a good price for the gratification of their desires. Perhaps this bill was the forerunner of the fashion of today, when you scarcely find an American without a smooth face, which Europeans associate with our native buoyancy and optimism.

\* \* \* \* \*

IT is interesting to hear visitors to the White House relate the purposes for which they desire to see the President. With many it is a matter of idle curiosity. Some want to see if he is taller than they thought he was, whether his eyes are blue, whether he has a dimple when he smiles, and a myriad of small details that would be thought ordinarily of little consequence, and yet it is these very details that go to make up the popular impression of a public servant.

At a recent reception one solemn-visaged man, evidently a professor, was standing in line shuffling his feet. He was an exceedingly well-read gentleman, and called attention to the fact that twenty-five of the twenty-seven Presidents of the United States had parental ancestors in the British Isles—England having sixteen, Scotland two, Ireland three, and Wales one. Martin Van Buren and Theodore Roosevelt represented a Dutch ancestry, he said, and the curious fact is noted that although France has been so closely associated with the birth and history of the country, there has not been a President of French or Latin blood. "But with the influx of immigration from the south of Europe," said the Professor as he shifted to the other foot, "this condition is sure to change."

The physiognomy of the men today as compared with the portraits of men who had lived in former times presents a most interesting study. The President necessarily reflects the type of his times. The stately dignity of official position in years past, with tall collars, stuffy cravats, laces and ruffles, has passed away, and now instead of gaining personal distinction through rich attire or an appearance of official position, it is studiously avoided, in

response to the popular ideas of democracy. The only opportunity accorded the American of adorning himself in gold and lace is in the precincts of the lodge room or on the governor's staff, for even the military itself is becoming

most sedate and unobtrusive in military trappings.

As we waited our turn for an audience with the President, there was plenty of time for discussion on all these points, for there were some fifteen prospective postmasters in the advance guard, and progress was slow. As we advanced to the bend of the line my pedagogue friend put on his extra pair of glasses to get a good profile view for his ethnological study of Presidents.

\* \* \*

**I**N Congress Hall Hotel, located near the Capitol building, eighty Congressmen are domiciled. They are of all parties and beliefs, but on Sunday evening the neighborly



*Photo by Clinedinst*

MISS EVANGELINE PROUTY

The younger daughter of Congressman Prouty, a wholesome, charming girl who inherits her father's wit and magnetism

spirit of all men of all climes is manifested. The program follows no order, and is limited to no special number of "artists." There is no lack of volunteers, however, and the piano is kept going with song and music. Congressman Falconer of Washington walks bravely to the piano and sings, followed by other colleagues, and down through the corridor ring the voices of the people's representatives in Sunday evening song. There is hearty and enthusiastic applause, and little groups gather all about the lobby, having a good old-fashioned time.

Later in the evening the singing naturally drifts to the old-time songs; there is a hush, the chairs cease rocking, and the conversation softens as the old heart songs are sung, awakening memories of the folks at home—for

## Colorado Marble for Lincoln Memorial

The white marble of which the great \$2,000,000 Lincoln memorial temple is to be built on the banks of the Potomac in Washington is to come from the Sopris national forest, Colorado.

1813

This is said to be the first great building in the east to be constructed of this stone, known to the building trades as Denver marble, though much of it has been used as an interior finish in public buildings. In the west a notable example of its use is found in the new federal building at Denver.

While the marble quarries are in the midst of the national forest, they are on private land secured under the laws by which areas bearing deposits of building stone are disposed of by the government. Under the law prospectors can locate and secure title to mineral deposits on the national forests just as they can on the open public domain. The marble company which owns the quarries is a large user of national forest timber in the working of its properties, situated near Marble, Colo.

The history of the company is said to be of considerable interest, as representing indomitable enterprise against difficulties. The country in which the marble deposits occur is extremely rough and precipitous, and for a long time was inaccessible because of a lack of transportation facilities. Large sums had to be expended before the stone could be got out and brought to market. Up to 1907, when the product first began to attract attention, it is said that \$1,200,000 had been expended in developing the property.



1-24-1913

## AN APPEAL BY UNCLE JOE

HOUSE IS ASKED TO PASS LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

POINTS TO SOME ABLE MEN

Former Speaker Declares Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Lee and Jefferson Davis the Great Characters Which Will Dwell in History.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Appealing to the house today to pass the senate bill for a \$2,000,000 Lincoln memorial structure in Washington, former Speaker Cannon declared it was a profanation of Lincoln's name to use it in connection with the promotion of a road project.

"There are certain great characters that will dwell in the history of the country," said Mr. Cannon. "First, and barely first, Washington; second, Lincoln; third, Lee, a great man, a great general, who did his duty from his patriotic standpoint; fourth, Jefferson Davis, a great man performing a great service for the republic as he saw his duty. A hundred years from now the ordinary reader will recall this period and there will be in the mouths of the school children the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Lee and Jefferson Davis. But you will have to search the Congressional Record and the encyclopedia to find out about the balance of us who have been speakers, members of congress in the house and senate. Take, Mr. Cannon, for instance. I have been speaker for eight years. They will say: 'It does appear that there was a man from Illinois by the name of Cannon, but I don't know much about him. There was another man by the name of Cannon from Utah, and it was said he had seventeen wives.'"

The memorial bill will be taken up in the house next Wednesday.

J WRIGHT

1-29-1913

## LINCOLN MEMORIAL PASSES.

### House Approves Joint Resolution Adopted by Senate. 1813

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The house adopted late today the joint resolution approving plans of the fine arts committee for a \$2,000,000 memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln in this city. The resolution already had been adopted by the senate and now goes to the president for his signature. It passed the house without amendment after a long debate in which several propositions were submitted as substitutes. All were ruled out on points of order.

Unlike the proceedings of the house last Wednesday, when a filibuster by the democrats prevented action on the project, the house today was practically unanimous in the adoption of the resolution.

Sectional feeling was obliterated and representatives from the north and south joined in tribute to Lincoln.

The substitute proposal of Representative Borland, of Missouri, for a national highway between Washington and Gettysburg, received little support.

Representative Stephens, of Texas, proposed the erection of a huge assembly hall in Washington to be known as the Lincoln Memorial hall, as a substitute for the monument, but this also was ruled out, as was Representative Sims' suggestion of a memorial arch.

Plans of the fine arts committee provide for the erection of a monument in Potomac park, just south of the White House, to be housed by a Greek temple. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 already has been made for its construction.

2-12-1914

## VETERAN BREAKS GROUND FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Simple Exercises Mark Beginning of  
Construction of Two Million  
Dollar Structure. 1914

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—While freezing winds swept across the Potomac from the Virginia hills where stands the Lee mansion at Arlington, a bareheaded southern officer of the civil war today opened the simple exercises that marked the breaking of the ground for the construction of the great white marble memorial the nation is to erect to Abraham Lincoln. This day, the 105th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, was chosen for the breaking of the ground in which the \$2,000,000 structure will stand.

Only a small group gathered to witness the significant event. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, former senator from Kentucky was the first to sink a spade into the ground and then with uncovered head he spoke in high praise of the memory of the president against whom he fought half a century ago.

"This memorial will show that Lincoln is now regarded as the greatest of all Americans," Mr. Blackburn said, "and that he is so held by the south as well as the north. Today we let the country know that this great work has begun and will be carried on steadily until its completion."

In the senate today it was a southerner who made the motion to adjourn out of respect for the memory of Lincoln. The motion was made without prearrangement by Senator Overman of North Carolina, following the reading of the former president's Gettysburg address by Senator Bradley of Kentucky. It was Senator Kenyon of Iowa who had suggested that the senate might well pause a moment to observe the birthday anniversary.

The house, too, paused in its deliberations to pay its respect to the memory of the emancipator.



# Break Ground for a \$2,000,000 Lincoln Memorial

1914

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Ground was broken today, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, for the Lincoln Memorial, a \$2,000,000 structure, the purpose of whose designers is that it shall stand through time as an example of the best in architecture and sculpture that this age could produce.

There was no formal ceremony connected with the beginning of the work for the reason that there was not sufficient time between the completion of the details of signing the contracts and the birthday anniversary of the martyred president to arrange a program of sufficient excellence to mark the opening of the work of such magnitude and sentimental importance. So it was decided to let the ceremonies go over until the laying of the corner stone. Former President Taft, chairman of the Lincoln Memorial commission, did not come to the city to see the work start.

The site for the memorial is in Potomac park on an "axis," planned more than a century ago, at one end of which is the capitol, the monument of the government; and at the other, more than a mile to the west, the Washington monument.

Still further to the west will be the Lincoln memorial, where it will have a relation with the capitol and the Washington monument that would be impossible on any other site, and will be closely related also with Arlington cemetery where those who fought for the union are buried. It is planned to have, some day, a memorial bridge linking the Lincoln memorial with Arlington.

The design of the memorial is the work of Henry Bacon, a New York architect, approved by the Memorial commission. His idea was that the memorial to Lincoln should be composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second inaugural address, and a symbol of the United States which he preserved. Each feature will be related to the others by means of design and position and each will be so arranged that it will become an integral part of the whole in order to attain unity and simplicity in the monument. Each feature is meant to impress the beholder with its greatest force and this it is sought to accomplish by means of isolation, though not to the extent of impairing the relation of each feature to the others.

The most important single object will be the statue of Lincoln, the plan being for a seated figure placed well in the back ground of the largest chamber. This chamber will be unoccupied by any other object that might detract from the effectiveness of the statue and the visitor will be alone with it.

The smaller halls at each side of the central chamber each will contain a memorial, one of the Gettysburg address and the other of the inaugural address, in bronze letters on monumental tablets, while adjacent low reliefs will relate in allegory Lincoln's qualities as evidenced by those speeches.

While these memorials will be seen from any part of the hall they are to be partly screened from the central chamber by means of a row of Ionic columns.

Surrounding the walls inclosing these memorials to the man, is planned a colonnade forming a symbol of the union, each column representing a state—thirty-six in all—one for each existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the walls above the colonnade supported at intervals by eagles will be forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each state now existing.

By means of terraces the ground on which the memorial will stand will be raised until the building itself will be forty-five feet higher than the present grade. First a circular terrace 1,000 feet in diameter will be raised eleven feet above the present grade and on its outer edge will be planted four concentric rows of trees leaving in the center a plateau 755 feet in diameter—greater than the length of the capitol. In the center of this plateau surrounded by wide roadway and walks will rise an eminence supporting a stone terrace wall fourteen feet high, 256 feet long and 186 feet wide. On this terrace will stand the memorial building of white marble, its lines of pure Greek beauty reflected in the waters of the lagoon at the foot of the broad steps.

The movement for this Lincoln memorial was started in 1902 by the late Senator Cullom of Illinois, Lincoln's friend, who died only a few weeks ago, just too soon to enable him to see the fruition of his purpose. From 1902 until last year the plan was in progress, final action having been taken under another bill introduced by Senator Cullom in 1910. Various suggestions as to the form the memorial should take were submitted and considered, among them an arch on Meridian hill, a memorial at Fort Stevens, a memorial bridge to connect Potomac park with Arlington cemetery, and a government road to Gettysburg. At times there was considerable feeling displayed in the controversy.

It is notable that the site finally selected by the commission of fine arts, the memorial commission and congress itself, is the one first recommended by the park commission under the act of 1902. Many of the objections made at that time to the site have passed with the years. The city had not developed so far in that direction at that time, the site was not so easily accessible and the ground was much lower and more swampy.

The members of the Lincoln memorial commission are: William H. Taft, chairman; Joseph C. S. Blackburn, recently appointed to fill the vacancy left by the death of Shelby M. Cullom; Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, Champ Clark and Thomas S. Martin.

J WRIGHT

2-13-1914

## U. S. HONORS LINCOLN

MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON  
STARTED ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

Ground Broken at Capital Where  
\$2,000,000 Structure Will  
Will Be Erected. 1914

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The site for the memorial is in Potomac park, on an "axis," planned more than a century ago, at one end of which is the capitol, the monument of the government; and at the other, more than a mile to the west, the Washington monument.

Still farther to the west will be the Lincoln memorial, where it will have a relation with the capitol and the Washington monument that would be impossible on any other site, and where, also, it will be closely related with Arlington cemetery, the resting place of many who fought for the Union. It is planned to have a memorial bridge linking the Lincoln memorial with Arlington.

The design is the work of Henry Bacon, a New York architect.

3-26-1914

#### Monument to Lincoln.

Ground was broken in Potomac park, Washington, D. C., February 12, for the erection of the \$2,000,000 marble memorial to Abraham Lincoln. A small group gathered to witness the significant event. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, ex-senator from Kentucky, was the first to sink a spade in the ground, and then he spoke in high praise of the president, against whom he had fought half a century ago, saying: "This memorial will show that Lincoln is now regarded as the greatest of all Americans, and that he is so held by the south as well as the north." The site for the Lincoln memorial is on an "axis," planned more than a century ago, at one end of which is the capitol, and at the other, more than a mile to the west, the Washington monument. The design of the memorial is the work of Henry Bacon, a New York architect.

3-26-1914

## THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

### A Curious and Unique Lighting Scheme to Be One of Its Features.

The Lincoln memorial, now under construction in Washington, will be the costliest monument ever erected to the memory of one man. Its cost will be \$2,000,000. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, describing the plans of the architect, says:

The memorial will stand on a broad terrace forty feet above grade and with a radius of 1,000 feet. It will be of pure Colorado marble. The colonnade, on all the four sides, 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, will contain thirty-eight columns forty-four feet high and seven feet five inches in diameter at the base. The great central hall will be sixty feet wide and high and seventy feet long. In the center will stand a heroic statue of Lincoln. The lighting scheme is unique. The only light admitted to the chamber is to come through marble panels, one inch in thickness, set in the ceiling.

Each panel is 2 by 4 feet, and each series of three panels will be divided by bronze beams four feet deep, worked in oak and laurel leaf designs. The rays from lamps or sun will fall softly upon the head of the martyred president, as like as human genius can conceive it to the "light that never was on sea or land."

On the north wall, set in an immense

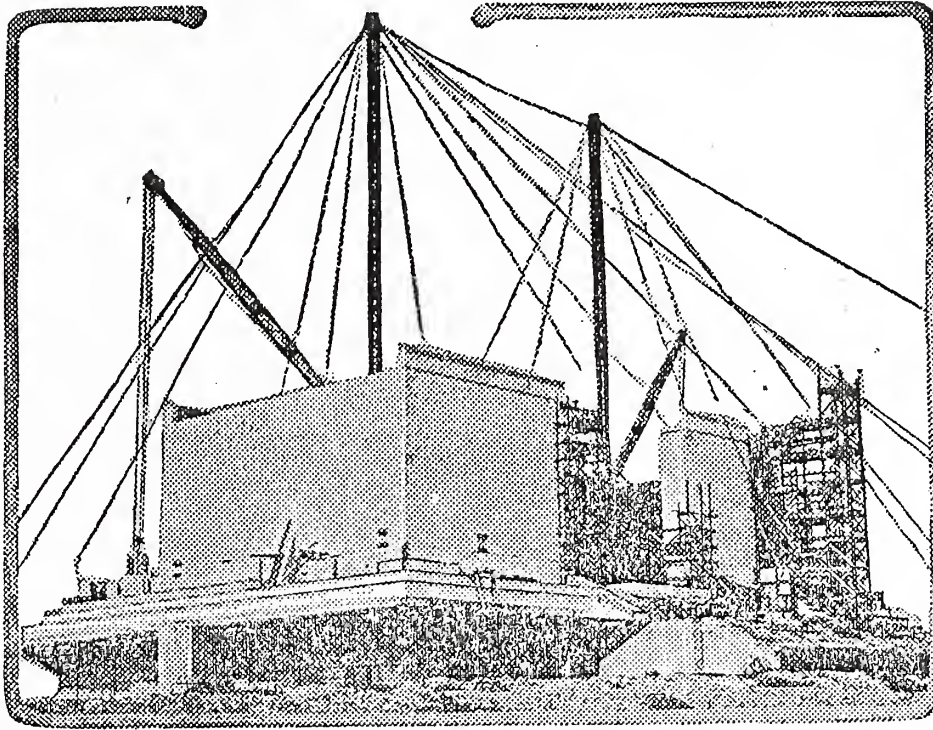
marble tablet with bronze letters, will be Lincoln's second inaugural address. From the south wall in the same design will stand forth the immortal phrases of the Gettysburg speech. Before each tablet will be set four pillars, so placed as to give the effect of dividing the hall into separate chambers and making that in which the statue stands an inner shrine.

The plans show a lagoon extending in front of the memorial 2,000 feet toward the Washington monument. The work will probably be completed in the spring of 1918.



5/10/1915

## PROGRESS ON LINCOLN MEMORIAL

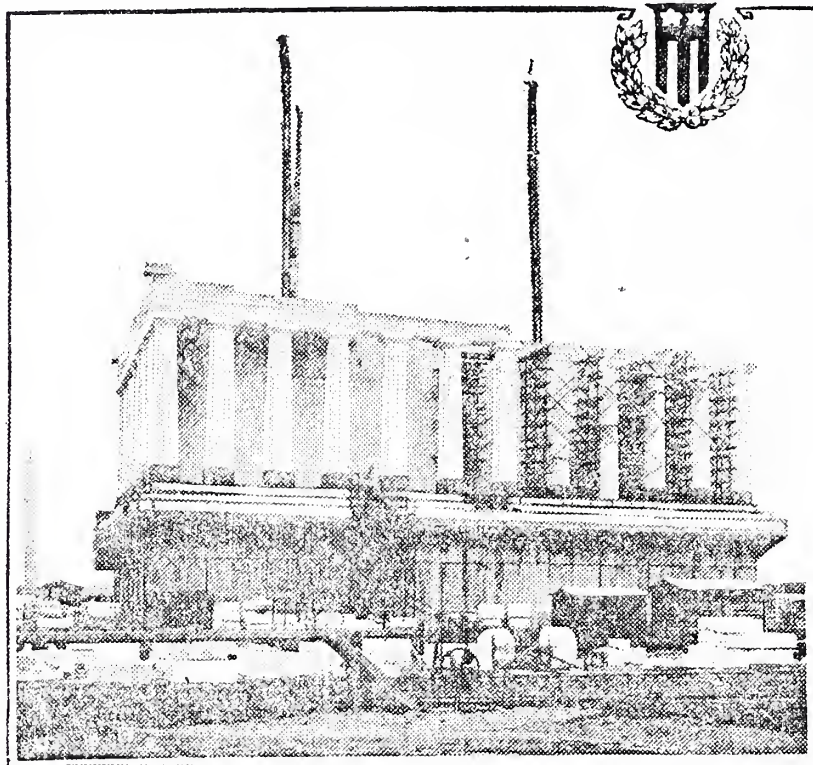


After years of digging and of cutting and hauling great blocks of stone, the colossal Lincoln Memorial at Washington is taking form. This photograph shows how the work is progressing.

5-15 1915

# National Memorial to Lincoln

## Nears State of Half Completion



NATIONAL LINCOLN MEMORIAL as IT LOOKS TODAY

1 2 5 1916

The national Lincoln memorial, now in construction in Washington, is being erected in Potomac park on the axis of the United States capitol and the Washington monument in accordance with the plans prepared by Henry Bacon of New York city. Work on the construction of the memorial was commenced on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1914. The foundation was completed and the cornerstone laid February 12, 1915. Congress has appropriated \$1,300,000 toward the construction, which is to cost \$2,000,000,

the memorial to be completed in four years from the commencement of the work. The foundation, of re-enforced concrete, rises forty-five feet above the present grade and will be surrounded by a mound of earth 1,000 feet in diameter. The exterior of the memorial proper is of white Colorado Yule marble and the interior of limestone. The only sculpture will be a colossal statue of Lincoln, being designed by Daniel Chester French, flanked by two bronze panels bearing Lincoln's Gettysburg and second inaugural addresses.

## NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

In the steps taken by the present Congress to realize the high representative character of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington the legislative branch of the government honors itself. Though Congress as yet has done little that is definite, the House, by a vote of 257 to 84, has accepted the proposal of the Senate to increase from \$2,000,000 to \$2,594,000 the limit of cost of the Lincoln Memorial under construction on the mall in Potomac Park at the capital. Future visitors to the national capital will see two towering monumental structures so individually distinguished in every way that they will express the deepest aspirations of the people, and their genius for discerning the leadership that stands forth pre-eminently great. The only sculpture on the Lincoln Memorial will be a colossal statue of the president during the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, with two bronze panels bearing his Gettysburg and second inaugural addresses. These utterances contain much that appeals to all men throughout the ages, and no thoughtful foreign reader will miss their import for mankind in its largest sense. Lincoln, like Washington, built on the eternal rock of government by the people of the people for the people, and these two monuments will always reach upward with a prophetic majesty recognized as a power in human affairs that can never be impaired.

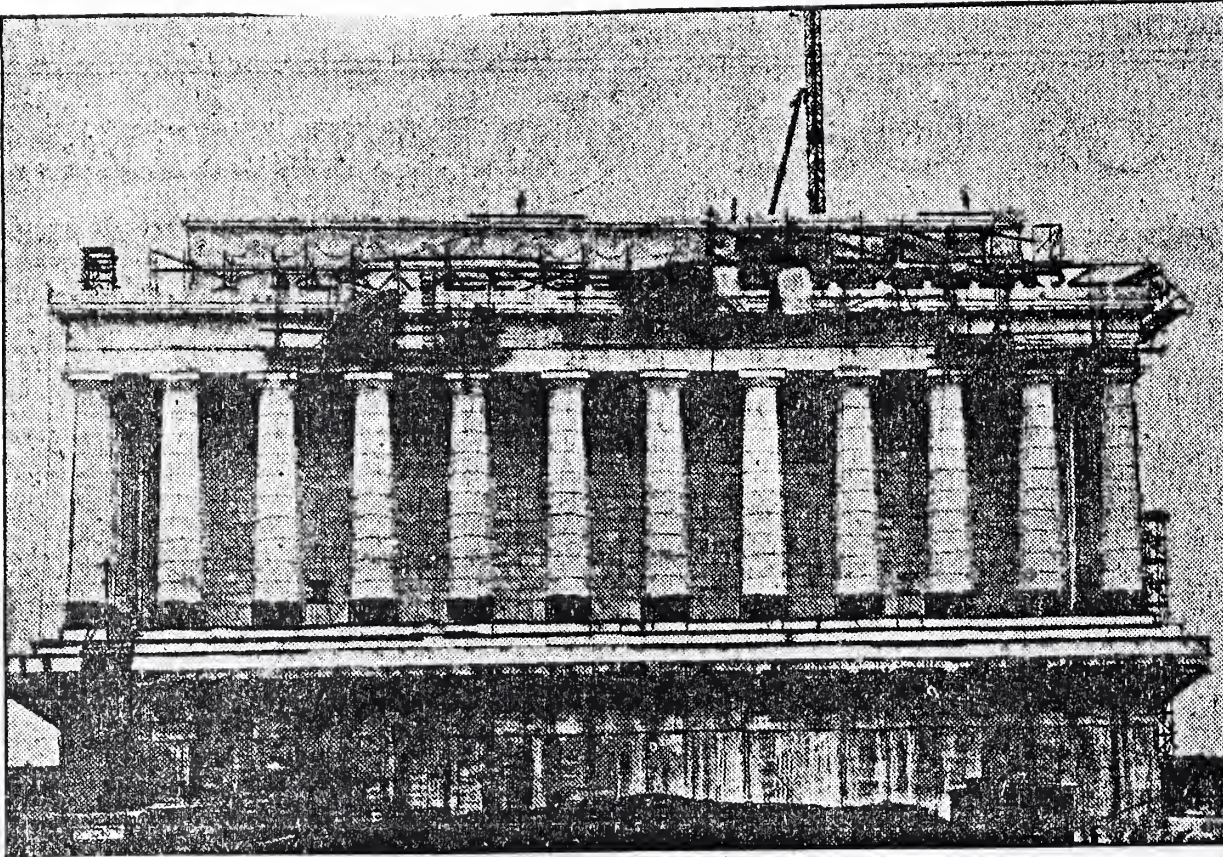
The monuments will be a presence in the city that Washington caused to be laid out on a scale showing his opinion of the great destiny of the nation. It was there that Lincoln yielded his life as a martyr in one of the hardest struggles of history. Neither lived to be an old man, but the heritage of what they did and said is of colossal import, not to one race alone, but to all. The conspicuity of the memorials may be said to have adjusted itself, with the consent of all political parties. There is no better place to go for counsel today than the farewell address of Washington, the concluding passages of which relate to our relations with foreign nations, and our responsibilities as neutrals in a world certain to have wars and other troubles.

So far as any debate occurred in the House on the increased appropriation for the Lincoln Memorial, the subject took the form of a general manifestation of good will and of rejoicing over the fact that the name of Lincoln is now an eloquent token of amity among all the states.

-2-28-16

ST. LOUIS  
GLOBE-  
DEMOCRAT





DURING COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

**W**HEN the traveler approaches Washington on Lincoln's birthday this year he will behold the completed superstructure of the nation's greatest memorial to Abraham Lincoln, for those most interested in its construction have made the effort to present this main section of the monument complete on February 12, in commemoration of the 112th anniversary of the birth of the war President.

Judgment has been passed by those in authority in matters of art that this Lincoln memorial is one of the world's structural gems and that nothing finer has ever been created in either the old or the new age of classic architecture.

When it is entirely completed, within and without, America will possess a shrine commemorative of one of its greatest citizens, to which all may come to gain what measure of joy or inspiration each may gather from a peerless specimen of monumental art.

The Lincoln memorial finds its site at the western termination of the Mall, in accordance with the landscape scheme outlined by the park commission of Washington, on the Capitol-Washington Monument axis, which sweep of parking when completed will equal in beauty anything of its kind in the world.

No American monument has ever been given the consideration bestowed upon the Lincoln memorial. It took ten years to select the site, but that which was finally chosen has met with universal approval. Its position was fittingly expressed by the late John Hay, Lincoln's secretary and biographer, who said:

"The place of honor is on the main

axis of the plan. Lincoln, of all Americans, next to Washington, deserves this place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too closely to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of man, apart from the business and turmoil of the city—isolated, distinguished and serene. Of all the sites this one near the Potomac is most suited to the purpose."

When ground was broken on Lincoln's birthday anniversary three years ago for this memorial the contract called for its completion on the same day four years later. Those who had the erection in hand have done better than their word, and are able to give the public the actual building complete today. The interior is yet to be finished and decorated; the statue to be set in place; the terraces, steps and approaches to be built. The months to come will see, one by one, these further adornments added.

The Lincoln Memorial was designed by Mr. Henry Bacon of New York, and is composed of a great hall of honor consisting of three divisions. The central and most important space will contain a statue of heroic proportions of Lincoln. This is now in the hands of the sculptor, Daniel Chester French, and will occupy the place of honor, a position facing the main entrance.

A smaller hall on either side of this will bear his two immortal speeches sculptured on great bronze tablets, one the Gettysburg oration, the other his second inaugural address.

In a frieze above each of these tablets allegorical figures will illustrate the text. These mural decorations are now in course of execution by Jules Guerlin. The central chamber will be partly separated by screens of pillars from that

on either side, so that each of the three works of art may be studied within its own sanctuary.

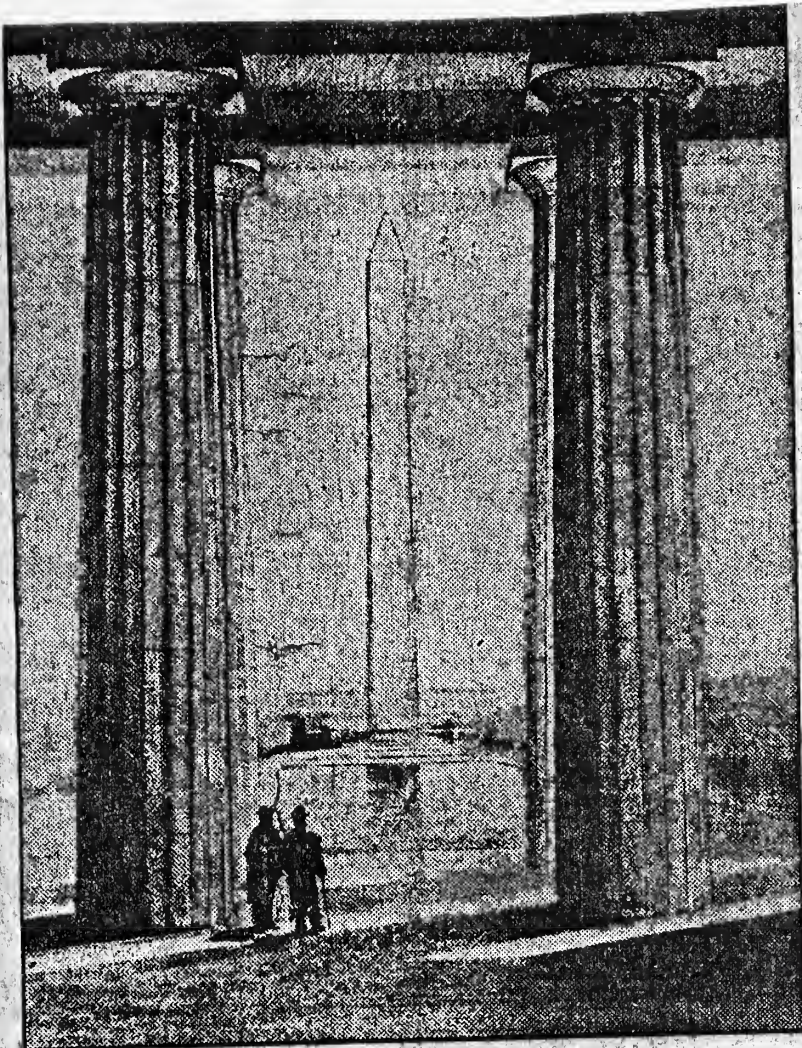
The hall, as it stands today, is of Colorado marble inclosed in a rectangular colonnade 188 feet long, containing thirty-six columns forty-four feet high. These represent the number of states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. On the walls above the colonnades and supported at intervals by eagles, are forty-eight memorial festoons, each representing and naming a state at the present time.

To give the memorial the height proportionate with its dignity and importance, it has been raised to stand on an elevation composed of a series of terraces giving impressive ascent to the structure. First a circular terrace, 1,000 feet in diameter, will be built eleven feet above the present grade. On its outer edge will be planted four concentric rows of trees, leaving a plateau in the center 750 feet in diameter, which is four feet greater than the length of the United States Capitol.

In the center of this plateau, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks, will rise a terrace sixteen feet high and 500 feet in diameter. On this stands the Lincoln memorial. This elevation makes the memorial visible from a long distance, making it the third feature of distinction from the various approaches to the city, the Capitol and Washington Monument alone exceeding it in prominence. The imposing stairways on all four sides and the tier of terraces relieve and partly disguise the great height of the building.

The grounds for a sufficient space surrounding the building have been laid out in subservience to it, and are being planted with rows of trees of a kind





VIEW OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT FROM EAST FRONT OF MEMORIAL.

and in a manner to enhance its charm. On the east, which is the main front, there will be created, as part of the architectural treatment, a reflecting basin, whose waters will add a note of softness and repose to the scene and reflect the great columns of the building as well as the trees which are to frame its sides.

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It is within the memory of none today, and it is known to comparatively few, but it is a fact, that the site upon which the Lincoln memorial stands was, a hundred years ago, the center of the Potomac river. With the channel's dredging this portion gradually became filled and was converted into a mosquito-infested marsh until the government drained and filled it in with solid earth twenty years ago.

A seemingly unstable foundation for a memorial mass of such great weight, it has been an engineering feat of magnitude to overcome the natural obstacles of the position. Engineering experts were employed to solve the problem, with the result that no building of its kind and size rests on a surer foundation, for the Lincoln memorial today stands on solid rock a hundred feet below the level of its marble floor.

Said Col. William W. Harts, U. S. A.,

superintendent of buildings and grounds at the National Capital, in an interview concerning this memorial:

"The desire for a national memorial to Abraham Lincoln, to be erected in Washington, dates back a great many years. A commission was formed and subscriptions were solicited as early as 1867, and a design was prepared by Clark Mills, which was accepted and paid for. This had no artistic merit, as viewed by the standards of today, for in half a century American ideas of art and architecture have made great progress.

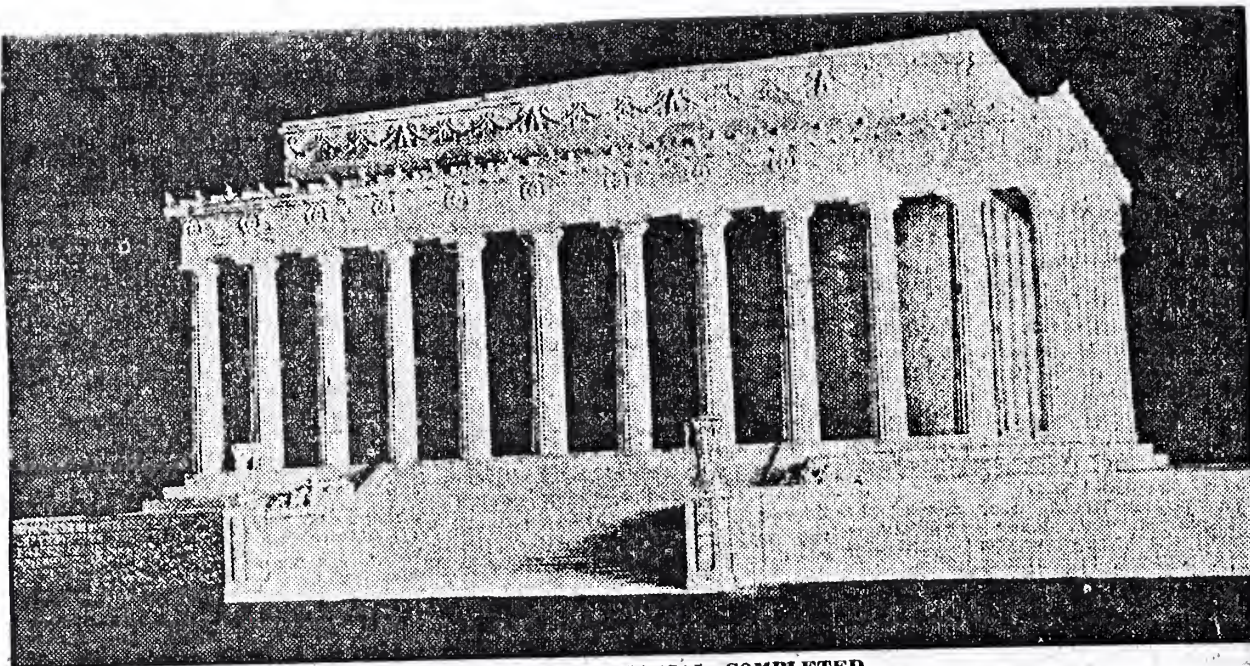
"The position suggested for it, on the Senate side of the east front of the Capitol, was also against it. This is a poor site, for any monument would be overshadowed by the magnificence of the Capitol, and one of this character would also have detracted greatly from the majesty of that building. There is a photograph in existence in which one sees the design of this Lincoln monument in its relation to the Capitol, which illustrated the effect to which I have referred.

\* \*

"Despite the inartistic features of this memorial thousands of dollars were subscribed by the public and are still available in the Treasury, but it is believed that it will take congressional action to apply them to the memorial.

"When the proposition was first made





THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMPLETED.

(Photo by Edmonston.)

for a more durable type of memorial there was an animated controversy as to what form it should take, and the contestants resolved themselves into two strong parties. One advocated a great highway from Washington to Gettysburg, to be maintained as a memorial highway; the other desired some kind of monumental structure which would fittingly convey the dignity inseparable from the name of Abraham Lincoln.

"Owing to the great first cost and the very high expenditure for maintenance of a highway that idea was abandoned. Then there was a division of opinion as to what form the memorial structure should take. The Lincoln memorial commission authorized two of the country's best architects, Mr. Henry Bacon and Mr. John Russell Pope, to suggest types of memorials which would suit the occasion. Mr. Pope prepared designs for a location on Meridian Hill, for the Soldiers' Home grounds on the North Capitol street axis, and later on for location in Potomac Park, all of which had great merit. Mr. Bacon's design, prepared for its position on the Mall terminal where it stands, seemed to the national commission of fine arts and the Lincoln memorial commission to fit in more appropriately with the plans of Maj. L'Enfant, the designer of the Capital City, as well as to harmonize with the plans of the Mall as they were expanded by the park commission of 1901, consisting of August Saint-Gaudens, Daniel H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim and Frederick Law Olmsted.

"Mr. Bacon's design was for the erection of a Greek temple on a slight artificial level, placing in on a line with the Capitol and the Washington Monument, a vista to be opened through the entire length of the Mall from the Capitol to the Lincoln memorial.

"The subject was referred by the Lincoln memorial commission, which had the matter in charge, to the commission of fine arts, which promptly decided in favor of the Mall site. Several different designs were prepared by Mr. Bacon, and the commission finally selected the Greek temple of great size and beauty, whose superstructure today stands completed. The

base of this building is elevated forty-four feet above the surrounding park, an artificial hill filling in the intervening space, so that the slope is scarcely noticeable.

"Critics of architecture have stated that this building ranks high with any structure of even the Greeks themselves. No building was ever erected of which the blocks were so large and so perfectly cut and presented so pure a whiteness as is to be found in this building. The workmanship is as nearly perfect as human skill can accomplish, while the carving encircling the upper portion is executed by the country's best talent.

"The engineering problem was a difficult one, owing to the original nature of the site, but it has been admirably accomplished. The structure rests on 122 cylinders, each more than four feet in diameter, sunk by means of immense pressure to bed rock and buried in this gneiss foundation to a depth of two feet. These cylinders are made of steel, reinforced with steel wire caging and later filled with concrete, thus forming concrete columns inclosed in steel cages half an inch thick. These concrete columns were reinforced at the top by beams running at right angles with one another, and on these the building rests. This strength of foundation is unique in a structure of this character and is strong enough to support the building, as if on stilts, even if all the earth beneath it were washed away. We may, therefore, rest assured that the Lincoln memorial will stand the test of time for at least a thousand years.

"Near the base of the steps of the east front of the building there will be created a reflecting pool extending from the Lincoln memorial to near the Washington Monument. At each side of the pool rows of trees and walks and at the end of the pool a flight of steps will furnish an adequate approach to the memorial. This basin will accentuate the beautiful design of the Lincoln memorial as well as bring out even more forcibly than ever the wonderful impressiveness of the Washington Monument for all who care to follow its banks.

"Around the memorial will run a

wide, circling roadway affording a view of the building from every point and giving access to its interior from four sides. On the west side preparations will in time commence for the erection of a memorial bridge which is to span the Potomac from this point, finding its landing place in the grounds of the national cemetery at Arlington, once the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, now containing the dust of those who gave the last full measure of devotion to their country. Thus will be commemorated the joining hands of north and south in the bridge which is to spring from the base of the Lincoln memorial.

"A very interesting and important fact in connection with this memorial is that the Lincoln memorial commission has consulted the national commission of fine arts at every important point. This involved the selection of the most suitable site, the best design, the construction of the memorial according to that design, and, what is as important, the obtaining of the full effect of the memorial, of the treatment of the grounds around the memorial and of its architectural setting.

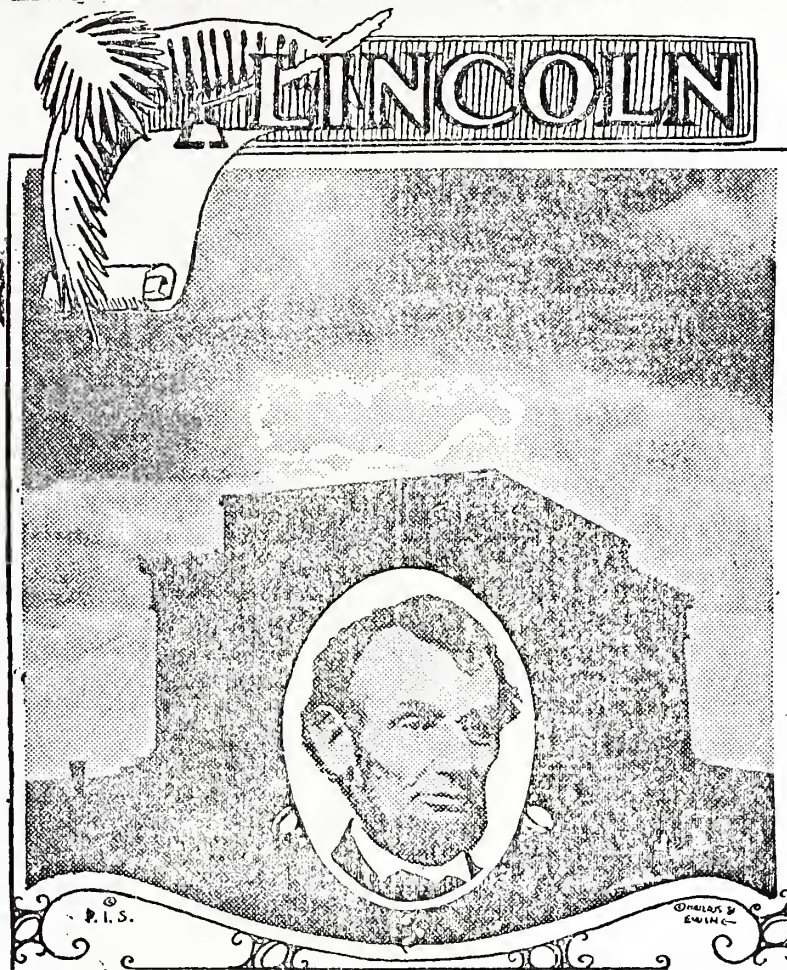
"It forms the first instance where, since the creation of the national commission of fine arts, its expert services have been used by the United States from the very beginning of the project for the erection of such a monument to one of the nation's great dead, and the country can rest assured that the best artistic result has been secured when the memorial is unveiled and turned over to the people of the United States."

The Lincoln memorial commission, appointed by Congress to provide for this great memorial, is composed of ex-President William Howard Taft, Representative Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, Gov. Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, ex-Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island and ex-Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky.

The sum appropriated by Congress for the erection of the Lincoln memorial was \$2,594,000.



# LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON SUNSET



The famous Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., just being completed at a cost of three and one-half million dollars, will stand for all time as a tribute to the great American. This photo shows the great structure in silhouette of a Potomac sunset. Ceremonies will be held there Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12.

1820



# To Lincoln

The Beautiful Memorial  
to Him Nearing  
Completion

By H. O. BISHOP,  
In the Washington Star

1. 10. 1920



THE Lincoln Memorial, now rapidly nearing completion, will unquestionably be the greatest and most beautiful monument ever erected to the memory of any man.

When this magnificent edifice is dedicated and formally opened to the public, which will either

be on February 12, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, or on April 15, the fifty-fifth anniversary of his death (the memorial commission will meet early in January to definitely decide upon the dedicatory date), it will be found to be of such a character as to command the admiration, not only of all Americans, but of the entire world. All will agree that it is a fitting tribute to the majesty of the great and kindly man.

Eminent persons who have visited every foreign country unhesitatingly make the assertion that no similar structure anywhere can begin to approach the Lincoln Memorial either in size, beauty, or location.

## PILGRIMS TO THE SHRINE

The Lincoln Memorial is destined to become one of the most frequently visited public buildings in the United States. Fully as many people will enter its portals each year as now visit the National Capitol, Washington Monument and Library of Congress. All Americans will soon grow to feel that their lives are not complete until they have made a pilgrimage to this worthy shrine erected by the American people in memory of the martyred Lincoln.

All Americans will be especially proud of the fact that this national structure is the product of Americans. The architect who designed it was born in Illinois; the artist who executed the paintings that adorn the interior of the building is a native of Missouri, while the sculptor who designed the monster statue of Lincoln is a product of New Hampshire.

During the years the memorial has been under construction Washingtonians, millions of visitors here from all parts of the world have invariably speculated, in passing the building at a distance, as to what would be the nature of the interior of the memorial. The public generally will be as much amazed and pleased with the simplicity of the interior as they will be with the exterior.

The total cost of America's tribute to its great President is \$2,594,000. Of this amount \$85,000 was paid to the sculptor for the statue of Lincoln; \$45,000 to the artist who painted the two pictures at each end of the memorial; \$125,000 commission to the architect for his designs and supervision of the work, and \$200,000 for the construction of the reflecting pool immediately in front of the building, which is 165 by 2,000 feet in size. The remainder of the funds appropriated by Congress were used for the building alone.

Henry Bacon, born at Watseka, Ill., in 1866, now a resident of New York city, and recognized as one of America's greatest architects, had the honor of designing this unique structure. The following report made by him to

the memorial commission at the time his plans were finally adopted clearly explains why the site was selected and fully describes the character and details of the building decorations:

"After months of study of the possibilities of the Potomac Park site and after consideration during that time of other sites proposed for the Lincoln Memorial, I am confirmed in my opinion, formed ten years ago, that the location in Potomac Park on the axis of the Washington Monument and the Capitol is the only one where the monument to Abraham Lincoln now contemplated by Congress should be erected. There it will have a relation with the Washington Monument and the Capitol that would be impossible on any other site, and it will have a close relation with the Arlington cemetery, where those who fought for the Union are buried. A large structure placed on an eminence raised in the Potomac Park site will have, by reason of its environment, a majestic significance impossible to be obtained on any other site, and all the esthetic and practical conditions necessary to the erection of a proper memorial to Abraham Lincoln can there be fulfilled.

## REASON FOR THE LOCATION.

"On the great axis planned over a century ago, we have at one end the Capitol, which is the monument of the government, and to the west over a mile distant from the Capitol is the monument to Washington, one of the founders of the Government. If the Lincoln Memorial is built on this same axis, still farther to the west, by the shore of the Potomac, we will there have the monument to the man who saved the Government, thus completing an unparalleled composition which cannot fail to impart to each of its monuments a value in addition to that which each standing alone would possess.

"The design submitted of the Lincoln Memorial is a development of the designs already submitted by me. The structure has been enlarged, the design of the approaches, terraces and steps has been revised and the front of the memorial has been made more open. From the beginning of my study I believed that this memorial of Abraham Lincoln should be composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second inaugural address and a symbol of the union of the United States, which, he stated, it was his paramount object to save. Each feature should be related to the others by means of its design and position, and each should be so arranged that it becomes an integral part of the whole, in order to attain a unity and simplicity in the appearance of the monument. Each feature should impress the beholder with its greatest force, and by means of isolation this can be accomplished, though this isolation should not be planned to the extent of impairing the relation of each feature to the others.

"The most important object is the statue of Lincoln, which is placed in the center of the memorial, and by virtue of its imposing position in the place of honor, the gentleness, power and intelligence of the man, expressed as far as possible by the sculptor's art, will predominate. This portion of the memorial where the statue is placed would be unoccupied by any other object that would detract from its effectiveness, and the visitor will be alone with it.

"The smaller halls at each side of the central space would each contain a memorial—one of the second inaugural address and the other the Gettysburg address. The speeches would be shown by bronze letters arranged on a monumental tablet, and adjacent decorations would relate in allegory Lincoln's greatest qualities, evident in those speeches. While these memorials can be seen from any part of the hall, they are partially screened from the central portion, where the statue is placed, by means of a row of Ionic columns, giving a

certain isolation to the space they occupy and augmenting thereby their importance. I believe these two great speeches made by Lincoln will always have a far greater meaning to the citizens of the United States and visitors from other countries than a portrayal of periods or events by means of decoration. I think, however, some reliefs and decorations designed in conjunction with these memorials and representing in allegory Lincoln's qualities, such as charity, patience, intelligence, patriotism, devotion to high ideals and humaneness, will emphasize the effect of the speeches.

"Surrounding the walls inclosing these memorials of the man is planned a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing a State—thirty-six in all—for each State existing at the time of Lincoln's death, and on the walls appearing above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each State existing at the present time. I believe this symbol, representing the Union, surrounding the memorials of the man who saved the Union, will give them a great significance, that will strengthen in the hearts of the beholders the feelings of reverence and honor for the memory of Lincoln.

"By means of terraces the ground at the site of the memorial will be raised until the floor of the memorial itself will be forty-five feet higher than the present grade. First, a circular terrace 1,000 feet in diameter is raised eleven feet above the present grade, and on its outer edge will be planted four concentric rows of trees, leaving a plateau in the center 755 feet in diameter, which is greater than the length of the Capitol. In the center of this plateau, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks, will rise an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace wall fourteen feet high, 256 feet long and 186 feet wide. On this rectangular terrace rises the marble memorial."

When the memorial is thrown open to the public in February or April they will then appreciate how carefully the memorial commission has followed out these plans of Mr. Bacon.

The foundation of the memorial is different from that of any building on this continent. It is so solid that all of the earth could be washed away by a mighty flood and the building would still remain. This is due to the fact that the foundations extend through the soil to a depth two feet below bed rock. Realizing that the land in that portion of Potomac Park was formed by the drift of centuries, plus filling in by man, the architect abandoned all idea of excavating in the usual way. Instead, he drove 122 immense hollow steel cylinders, ranging from forty to fifty-two inches in diameter, down through the soil until each one rested on solid rock. Huge blocks of solid concrete weighing thirty tons were utilized as pile drivers in ramming these cylinders downward. Upon the removal of the earth on the inside of them, men were lowered to the bottom, where they chiseled away two feet of the rock for the bottom of the foundation. Each cylinder was then filled with concrete.

It required an even year to complete the foundation, which is composed of two parts—that below the surface of the ground and that above the ground. That portion below the ground goes to a depth of from forty-four to sixty-five feet. The upper foundation extends forty-five feet above the ground, which is as high as an ordinary building. This upper foundation is now entirely out of sight, caused by the creation of the artificial hill at the site of the memorial by the dumping of more than a million cubic feet of earth. The changing of the altitude of that part of the Potomac Park by this filling process will be a source of delightful surprise to visitors. It places the floor of the memorial sixty-one feet above sea level, which is twenty feet higher than the

1-10-20



base of the Washington Monument and within twenty-seven feet of being as high as the ground floor of the Capitol.

## BUILT OF COLORADO-YULE MARBLE.

The view from the veranda surrounding the building is second to none in all beautiful Washington. To the eastward the Smithsonian Institution, New National Museum, Washington Monument, Library of Congress and the Capitol may be plainly seen; to the west looms up Arlington and the Virginia hills in all their picturesque grandeur; to the southward for a long distance is the majestic Potomac leisurely winding its course oceanward. In other directions may be seen the comfortable homes and business blocks of Washington.

The marble used in the building was quarried from the top of the Rocky mountains not far from Denver, Colo., at a height of 8,000 feet above sea level. It is known as Colorado-Yule marble.

One of the most recent features of this structure is the roof, which is made of marble slabs three feet by five feet and only three-eighths of an inch in thickness. This takes the place of the usual glass skylight effect for lighting purposes. It was thought that a more desirable light could be obtained and the beauty of the building enhanced at the same time by using marble. But to make the marble serve this purpose it was necessary to resort to the unique experiment of boiling the slabs in huge kettles of white wax for forty-eight hours. The result proved even more satisfactory than anticipated. The light now filters through in an ideal manner.

For those who have the faculty for remembering figures the following measurements will be of more than passing interest. The superstructure is 201 feet 10 inches long by 132 feet wide at the outside of the bottom step of the stylobate course.

The interior of the building is 146 feet 6 inches long and 63 feet wide.

Those big, beautiful columns around the building that are admired so much from the speedway are 44 feet high and 7 feet in diameter at the base.

The columns on the inside of the building are 50 feet high and are 5 feet 6 inches in diameter at the base.

The greatest height of the building from the rock foundation to the top is 192 feet.

The only material used in the construction is marble, granite, limestone, brick and concrete.

All of the steps and platforms are made of pink Milford granite from Massachusetts. For the interior floor and wall base Tennessee marble was used.

The decorative carving upon the stone work was done by Ernest C. Bairstow, of Washington.

## THE STATUE OF LINCOLN.

Immediately upon entering the memorial the visitor will behold a colossal statue of Lincoln, portraying him in a seated position. It is said to be the largest thing of that kind ever undertaken in marble. This statue was designed by the sculptor, Daniel Chester French, now a resident of New York, but who was born in New Hampshire in 1850, being a lad of fifteen at the time of Lincoln's death. This statue, which is now being placed in the memorial, is 22 feet high. Standing on its base, it will be a trifle more than 30 feet high. Had it been made to show Lincoln in a standing position the statue alone would have been 38 feet high. Of course it was a physical impossibility to either secure or transport a single block of marble sufficiently large to execute the statue in one piece. It was necessary to make it from twenty-eight blocks of white Georgia marble, weighing in all 427 tons in the rough. The statue in its finished state weighs 175 tons. Many freight cars were re-

quired to bring the statue from New York to Washington.

The marble cutting was done by the six Piccirilli brothers, whose studio is located in the borough of the Bronx, New York. According to Getulio Piccirilli, the brother who is now in Washington, superintending the erection of the statue in the memorial, it took the services of twenty high-class marble cutters a year and a half to complete the statue. The model made by Mr. French was five feet in height. This model was used by the Piccirillis in measuring the proportions of the marble. When it is stated that the head of Lincoln is more than four feet high some idea can be had of the immensity of the statue as a whole.

## MEN WHO CARRIED WORK TO COMPLETION

Daniel Chester French is recognized as one of the foremost sculptors of the world. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has degrees from half a dozen other educational institutions. Among his best known works are "The Minute Man of Concord," at Concord, Mass.; statue of General Cass, in the Capitol; statue of Rufus Choate, in the courthouse at Boston; John Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass.; the colossal "Statue of the Republic," at the Chicago exposition; bronze doors, Boston Public Library; statue of Alma Mater, Columbia College; four groups, Europe, Asia, Africa and America, in front of the New York customhouse; statue of James Oglethorpe, Savannah, Ga.; and statue of Abraham Lincoln, at Lincoln, Neb.

W. A. Kennedy, of Washington, who represents the memorial commission in the official capacity of inspector, has been on the job every day since the first shovelful of earth was dug by William Howard Taft on Lincoln's birthday, 1914. Quite naturally he feels a personal interest in every stone in the building. His almost daily contact during the past five years with the architect, sculptor and artist has enabled him to secure a knowledge of the details of the building, decorative features and grounds second to no other man. This man is especially interested in the massive paintings at each end of the memorial executed by one of America's greatest artists, Jules Guerin, a native of St. Louis, Mo., born in 1866, a year after Lincoln's death. His studio, of unusual size, is perched high on the roof of one of New York's skyscrapers.

Mr. Kennedy, for instance, will acquaint a chance visitor, who looks as though he might appreciate such details, that each of the Guerin paintings is 12 feet high and 60 feet in length; that each bare canvas weighed 300 pounds, and that the application of the paint increased the weight to 450 pounds. These paintings, which are now in position, are located almost 30 feet above the floor. There are 48 human figures in the paintings, averaging 8½ feet in height. In order to prevent the paint from cracking or crumbling during the centuries to come, Mr. Guerin took the wise precaution of mixing all of his paints with white wax and kerosene. He worked on these paintings day after day for three years before they were completed.

# HOW THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL ADDS TO THE BEAUTY OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

11-6-1920

Writing in the Washington Post about the Lincoln Memorial, soon to be dedicated on the banks of the Potomac, opposite Arlington, John Temple Graves says:

A great many persons have predicted that in the future people will say that the only monument that in any way compares with the Lincoln memorial is that single shaft in the sky which the Capital and the country knows and loves under the name of the Washington monument. Many people discussing the character of the two men may feel that because of Lincoln's ruggedness and simplicity, if the memorials were to be remade, he should have the simple majestic outlines of the great granite shaft which rises into the empyrean from the Ellipse and that Washington, aristocrat, cavalier and soldier would have been more appropriately memorialized in the exquisite beauty and graces of the Lincoln memorial.

When an American begins to comment along these lines one finds as much of rugged majesty in the pioneer story of Washington and as much of all that is beautiful and exquisite in the soul of Lincoln. And so the common judgment and the common taste will come more and more to realize how these beautiful and wonderful structures continually and increasingly claim their places among world-famed memorials, and that the twin immortals of American history have been not only nobly but fittingly and appropriately shrined.

More and more as Washington is becoming the most beautiful city in all the world, so the more every American calls our Capital so will every citizen feel an increasing pride and a sense of heritage of enjoyment of that great line of beauty stretching through central points of the Capitol

and Washington monument to the Lincoln memorial with the Arlington bridge behind it which makes a vista incomparable in any capital city of the world.

We who live here in daily contact with these wonderful things ought to realize more and more that the glory of Washington is not in its increased population or—God save the mark—in commercial pursuits or in business and manufactures, but in the wonders of the city itself, in its great buildings and drives and ways and the spirit and genius of a great, clean, free government and a great, clean, free people and that everything from the monuments to our immortal Americans who have lived and served and glorified the Republic down through the long avenues of architectural splendor, rich with the suggestion of power and liberty and purity will make it not only the most beautiful but for all the people the most thrilling, the most suggestive and the most beautiful city of the world.

Beyond all this the memorial itself stands for the glory and the beauty of the man. He was himself America incarnate, the America of opportunity, the America of humanity and the America of fidelity to all the things that concern human liberty and human welfare.

Men who see this great memorial will think of the great country that erected it, of the great devotion which inspired it, of the great government of which it is a type and then un-faithfully and tenderly of the great hearted simple spirit of the First American.



# LINCOLN SHAFT NEARLY FINISHED

Monument Most Magnificent  
Ever Built; Cost Exceeds  
\$2,500,000.

[By International News Service.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Standing on the banks of the Potomac River and within a short distance of the Washington Monument and the White House is the greatest and most beautiful monument ever erected to the memory of any man. It is the Lincoln Memorial, a stately pile of white marble, which is nearing completion and which will be dedicated some time this year on a date to be selected by the Lincoln Memorial Commission.

The magnificent edifice is being erected at a total cost of \$2,594,000, of which amount \$85,000 was paid to Daniel Chester French for the marble statue of Lincoln, which is being erected in the center of the building. The martyred President is portrayed seated. It is said to be the largest image ever undertaken in marble.

The stone from which the statue was carved is Georgia marble, quarried from the hills of north Georgia, and consists of twenty-eight blocks totaling approximately 3,000 cubic feet, each cubic foot of which weighed in the rough, approximately 200 pounds. This perfect stone was shipped to New York where the statue was completed in the studio of the Piccirilli brothers from the sculptor French's model, and from there it was shipped to Washington, where it is now being set up.

## Is Thirty Feet High.

The total height of the statue is thirty feet. The statue itself is nineteen feet high and while the pedestal is ten feet high and the plynth is one foot in height. The heroic proportions may be appreciated when it is known that the buttons on Lincoln's coat measure four inches in diameter, while every other feature is in proportion. The head of Lincoln is four feet high.

According to Getulio Piccirilli, in whose New York studio the marble cutting was done, and who is now in Washington superintending the erection of the statue in the memorial, it took the services of twenty high-class marble cutters a year and a half to

complete the statue. The model made by French was five feet in height and this model was used by the Piccirillis in measuring the proportions of the marble.

The marble used in the building was quarried from the top of the Rocky Mountains not far from Denver, Col., at a height of 8,000 feet above the sea level. It is known as Colorado-Yule marble. One of the novel features of the structure is the roof, which is made of marble slabs three feet by five feet and only three-eighths of an inch in thickness. This takes the place of the usual glass skylight effect for lighting purposes. It was thought that a more desirable light could be obtained and the beauty of the building enhanced at the same time by using marble. But to make the marble serve this purpose it was necessary to resort to the unique experiment of boiling the slabs in huge kettles of white wax for forty-eight hours. The result proved even more satisfactory than anticipated. The light now filters through in an ideal manner.

The only materials used in the construction are marble, granite, limestone, brick and concrete. All of the steps and platforms are made of pink Milford granite from Massachusetts. For the interior floor and wall base, Tennessee marble was used.

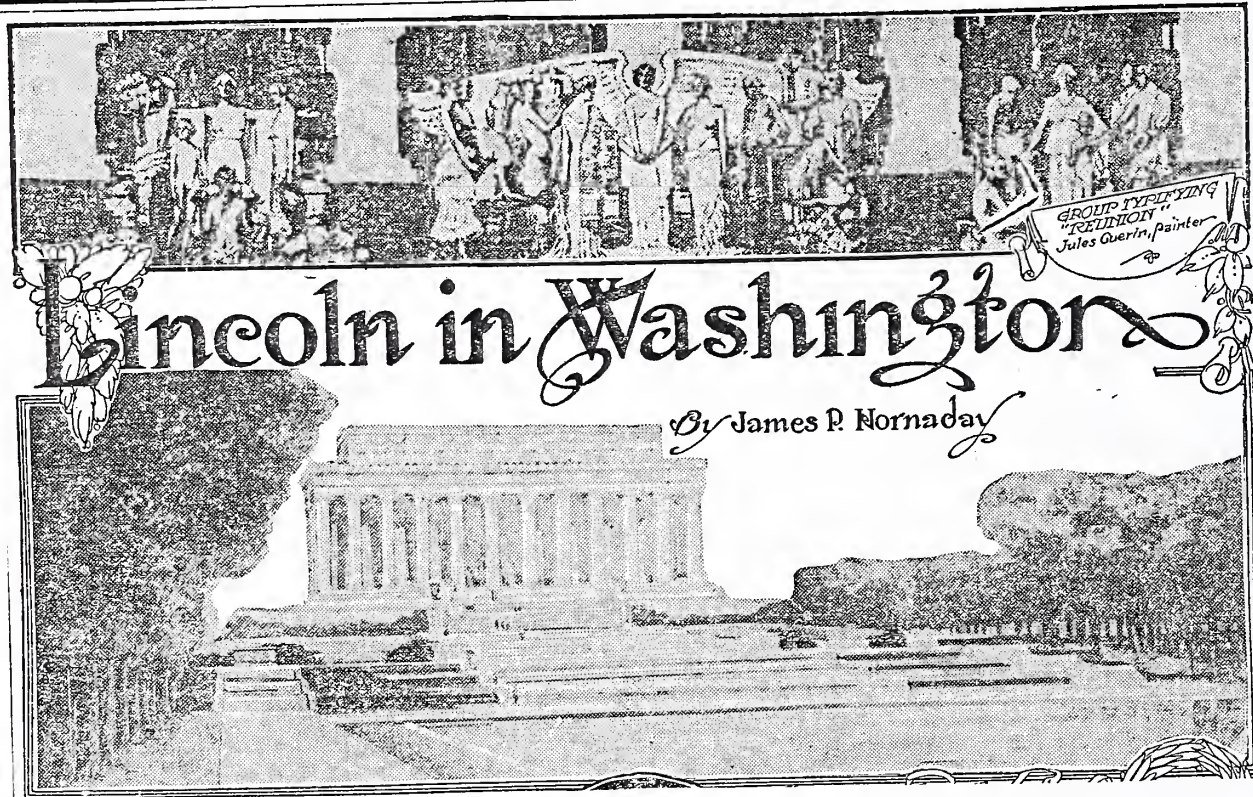
The foundation of the memorial is different from that of any building on this continent. It is so solid that all of the soil around it could be washed away by a mighty flood and the building would still remain. This is due to the fact that the foundations extend thru the soil to a depth of two feet below bed rock.

The view from the veranda surrounding the building is second to none in all Washington. To the eastward the Smithsonian Institution, New National Museum, Washington Monument, Library of Congress and the Capitol may be plainly seen; to the west looms Arlington and the Virginia hills in all their picturesque grandeur; to the southward for a long distance is the majestic Potomac leisurely winding its course oceanward. In other directions may be seen the entire city of Washington.

When this magnificent edifice is formally opened to the public it will be found to be of such a character as to command the admiration not only of all Americans, but of the entire world. Eminent persons who have visited every foreign country unhesitatingly make the assertion that no similar structure can begin to approach the Lincoln Memorial either in size, beauty or location.

Former President William Howard Taft, who dug the first shovelful of earth from its foundation on Lincoln's birthday, 1914, said of it: "It is a fitting tribute to the majesty of the great and kindly man."

THE WASATCH WAVE, HEBER CITY, UTAH



GROUP TYPIFYING  
"TRELLHON"  
Jules Querin, Painter

Washington Memorial to Lincoln



## NATIONAL ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMORIAL, POTOMAC PARK



WASHINGTON.—Fifty-five years ago on the 12th of February George Bancroft, the historian, before a joint session of the two houses of congress and in the presence of one of the most distinguished assembly of visitors that ever came together in the house of representatives delivered a eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, who had been assassinated in April of the previous year, in which he said two things that have lived: "That God rules in the affairs of men is as certain as any truth of physical science. On the great moving power which is from the beginning hangs the world of results and the result of thought and action. Eternal wisdom marshals the great procession of the nations, working in patient continuity through the ages, never halting and never abrupt, encompassing all events in its oversight, and ever effecting its will though nations may slumber in apathy or oppose with madness."

"We build monuments to the dead, but no monuments of victory."

Preserved in the Congressional Library with these quotations is the verse from an old hymn which Lincoln so often quoted:

"Supreme in wisdom and in power  
The Rock of Ages stands;  
Canst thou not search His mind,  
And trace the working of His hands?"

The great Memorial Monument to Lincoln has just been completed. It is a monument, as Bancroft said it would be, to the dead and not a monument of victory. In no way does it even suggest anything but love for the vanquished. The South has gladly helped to pay for it and the men and women in that section of the country have watched it rise with increasing pride. One may well say that its completion marks the final union of the North and the South—erases the last remnants of hate or mistrust that had continued to find an abiding place.

It reflects the thought that ran through the second inaugural address of Lincoln and was summed up in the peroration of that address:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

The nation will dedicate this monument when the cherry trees in the park surrounding it are blooming. The date has not been fixed, but it



STATUE OF LINCOLN, LINCOLN MEMORIAL  
Daniel Chester French, Sculptor

ration designed in conjunction with these memorials, and representing in allegory Lincoln's qualities such as charity, patience, intelligence, patriotism, devotion to high ideals and humanity, would emphasize the effect of the speeches.

Surrounding the walls enclosing these memorials of the man is a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing a state—thirty-six in all—a column for each state existing at the time of Lincoln's death and on the walls appearing above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are 48 memorial festoons, one for each state at the present time. The thought of the architect here was that this symbol representing the Union surrounding the memorials of the man who saved the Union would give to them a great significance that will strengthen in the hearts of beholders the feelings of reverence and honor for the memorial of Abraham Lincoln.

The statue of Lincoln which occupies the central interior of the memorial is by Daniel Chester French. It is in marble. Persons who are competent to judge say that it presents a striking likeness of the martyr President.

## High Above Its Surroundings.

By means of terraces the ground at the sides of the memorial has been raised until the floor

bench under the inviting shade of an old oak tree. It was just such a bench as this and under this identical tree that Lincoln during the dark days of the war sat until late into the night. A few hundred yards behind stands the frame house in which he spent many a night in order to have freedom from the cares of his office. For more than fifty years veterans of the Civil war have been visiting this spot in the Soldiers' home which Lincoln liked so well, and now it is frequented by men who fought in the Spanish-American war and men who did service in the World war. From this spot one can see the new Lincoln memorial three miles distant to the southwest, and just across the Potomac beyond the memorial looms up Arlington cemetery.

## Other Reminders of Lincoln.

To the north and west of the Soldiers' home on the outskirts of the city but within the District of Columbia, are many material reminders of the days of Lincoln. For instance, there is the old fort from which Lincoln witnessed the repulse of the would-be invaders of the capital. And extending east and west from this old fort are remnants of numerous fortifications that Lincoln visited many times.

On Tenth street there still stands the old Ford Theater building in which Lincoln was assassinated, and across the street in the two-story brick house in which he died is a Lincoln museum supported in part by appropriations from congress and in part from private sources. One may see there the many reminders of the early career of Lincoln, such as a log from his boyhood home, a fence rail which he split in 1830, the commission of captain which he won in the Black Hawk war in 1832, many autographed letters, the chair in which he sat in his Springfield home when he accepted the first nomination to the presidency and the old family Bible in which Lincoln's name appears.

As the years have gone by congress has placed in the halls and corridors of the Capitol a number of busts and paintings of Lincoln. The bust by Albert Degroot is in the east corridor of the senate wing. There is also in the senate wing a Lincoln portrait about which sightseers may be seen any day. In the house wing there hangs a painting that represents the first reading of the emancipation proclamation before the cabinet, September 22, 1862. In the portrait are seen secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton; secretary of the treasury, Solomon P. Chase; secretary of the navy, Gideon Wells; secretary of state, Wil-



An unusual spring view in Washington—the Potomac River Driveway, with the Lincoln Memorial, to be dedicated Memorial Day, in the distance.

(Underwood Photo.)

## THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

**T**HOSE who have visited foreign lands say that no other similar structure compares favorably, in either size, beauty or location, with the great, simple and admirably-situated monument erected by the people of America, in the capital of the nation, as a fitting tribute to the memory of the kindness and the greatness of our Lincoln.

1921

Near the White House and the Washington Monument, and between the Capitol building and the National cemetery, this memorial is destined to become one of the most-visited of all the public buildings of the world.

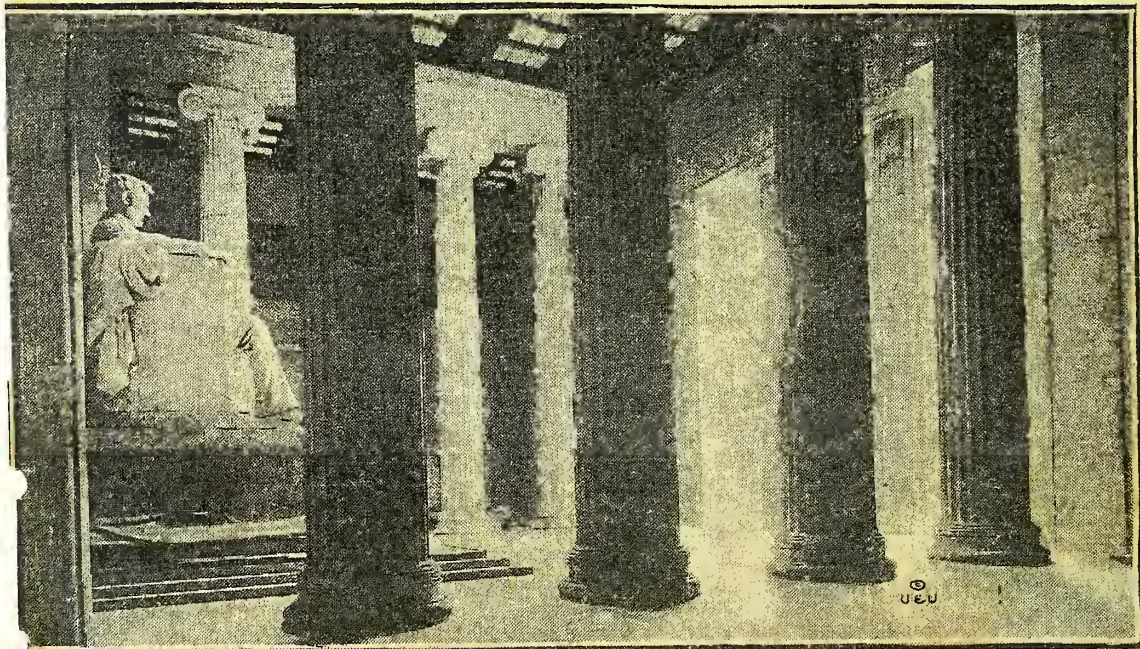
The building is 202 feet long, 132 feet wide and surrounded by a row of marble columns, several feet in diameter at the base and 44 feet high.

In the center of the interior is a colossal statue of Lincoln, in a seated position. Including the base, it is 30 feet high. It weighs 175 tons. It took twenty marble cutters eighteen months to carve this statue.

In each of the side walls are set monumental bronze tablets—one of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg address, the other of his masterful second inaugural address, while between these and the statue is a row of 36 columns, representing the states which existed when Lincoln died; on the walls above are 48 memorial wreaths, supported by eagles, representative of the states of today. At either end is a massive painting—12 feet high and 60 feet long.



## *Memorial To President Lincoln In National Capital*



This photograph of the Lincoln Memorial, which is to be dedicated in Washington on May 30, not only shows the statue of the Civil War President gives an idea of the grandeur of its setting. The statue is said to be a

remarkable likeness of Lincoln, and the view of it through the huge white marble columns is unusually impressive.



Capitol, the statue of John Harvard at Cambridge, the group Dr. Gallaudet and His First Deaf Mute Pupil and the Butt-Millet and the Dupont fountains, in Washington; the colossal statue of the Republic in Chicago; the bronze doors of the Boston Public Library, the statue of Alma Mater, at Columbia, the statue of James Oglethorpe at Savannah, and the statue of Abraham Lincoln at Lincoln, Nebr.

The two decorations representing emancipation and reunion are on canvas, each piece of which weighs 600 pounds and cost \$100. About 300 pounds of paint were used. Each canvas is 60 feet long and 12 feet wide. The figures are 8½ feet high. The decorations were painted entirely by the artist without assistance. There are 48 figures in the two panels. Almost as many models as figures were used. The head of Mr. Bacon, the architect, appears in the decoration on the north wall, the fourth figure in the group at the left of the angel.

**Represents the Emancipation.**

In general terms the decoration on the south wall represents the emancipation of a race; the subordinate groups represent civilization and progress. The decoration on the north wall represents reunion and progress in the arts and sciences. The artist's interpretation of these mural paintings is as follows:

The decorations in the Lincoln memorial typify in allegory the principles evident in the life of Abraham Lincoln. There are six groups in a grove, each group having for a background cypress trees, the emblem of Eternity.

The decoration above the Gettysburg Address typifies, in the central group, Freedom and Liberty. The Angel of Truth is giving Freedom and Liberty to the slave. The shackles of bondage are falling from the arms and feet. They are guarded by two sibyls.

The left group represents Justice and Law. The central figure in the Chair of the Law has the sword of Justice in one hand, with the other she holds the Scroll of the Law. Seated at her feet are two sibyls interpreting the Law. The standing figures on each side are the Guardians of the Law, holding the torches of Intelligence.

The right group represents Immortality. The central figure is being crowned with the laurel wreath of Immortality. The standing figures are Faith, Hope and Charity. On each side is the vessel of wine and the vessel of oil, the symbols of Everlasting Life.

The decoration above the Second Inaugural Address has for the motive of the central group, Unity. The Angel of Truth is joining the hands of the laurel-crowned figures of the North and South, signifying Unity, and with her protecting wings embraces the arts of Painting, Philosophy, Music, Architecture, Chemistry, Literature and Sculpture. Immediately behind the figure of Music is the veiled figure of the Future. The left group typifies Fraternity.

The central figure of Fraternity holds within her encircling arms the Man and the Woman, the symbols of the Family developing the abundance of the earth. On each side is the

The memorial to Abraham Lincoln to be dedicated May 30, and erected by the United States in the National Capital, was provided for by an act of Congress approved February 9, 1911, in the following words:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William H. Taft, Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, Hernando D. Money and Champ Clark are hereby created a commission to be known as the Lincoln memorial commission to procure and determine upon a location, plan and design for a monument or memorial in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, subject to the approval of Congress.

Sec. 2. That in the discharge of his duties hereunder said commission is authorized to employ the services of such artists, sculptors, architects and others as it shall determine to be necessary, and to avail itself of the services or advice of the commission of fine arts created by the act approved May 17, 1910.

"Sec. 3. That the construction of the monument or memorial herein and hereby authorized shall be upon such site as shall be determined by the commission herein created and approved by Congress, and said construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable after the plan and design therefor is determined upon and approved by Congress and shall be prosecuted to completion under the direction of said commission and the supervision of the Secretary of War under a contract or contracts hereby authorized to be entered into by said Secretary in a total sum not exceeding two million dollars.

"Sec. 4. That vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled by appointment by the President of the United States.

"Sec. 5. That to defray the necessary expenses of the commission herein created and the cost of procuring plans or designs for a memorial or monument, as herein provided, there is hereby appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be immediately available.

"Sec. 6. That said commission shall annually submit to Congress an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be expended each year to carry on the work herein authorized.

"Sec. 7. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

The questions of site and architect were submitted to the national commission of fine arts, who recommended the Potomac park site, with landscape features in accordance with the plan of 1991. For architect the commission recommended Mr. Henry Bacon. After obtaining alternative designs, which also were submitted to the commission of fine arts, the Lincoln memorial commission accepted the recommendations of the fine arts commission. Congress, after discuss-

festoons, one for each State existing at the present time.

"I believe this symbol representing the Union, surrounding the memorials of the man who saved the Union, will give to them a great significance that will strengthen in the hearts of beholders the feelings of reverence and honor for the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

"By means of terraces the ground at the site of the Lincoln memorial is raised until the floor of the memorial itself is 45 feet higher than grade. First, a circular terrace 1,000 feet in diameter is raised 11 feet above grade and on its outer edge are planted four concentric rows of trees, leaving a plateau in the center 755 feet in diameter, which is greater than the length of the Capitol. In the center of this plateau, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks, rises an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace wall 14 feet high, 256 feet long and 186 feet wide. On this rectangular terrace rises the marble memorial. All the foundations of the steps, terraces and memorial are built on concrete piling, which extends down to the solid rock.

"Three steps 8 feet high form a platform under the columns. This platform at its base is 204 feet long and 134 feet wide.

"The colonnade is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, the columns being 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at their base.

"The total height of the structure above the finished grade at the base of the terrace is 99 feet. The finished grade at the base of the terrace is 23 feet above grade; the total height of the building above grade is 122 feet.

"The outside of the memorial hall is 84 feet wide and 156 feet long.

"The central hall, where the statue stands, is 60 feet wide, 70 feet long and 60 feet high.

"The halls where the memorials of the speeches are placed are 37 feet wide, 57 feet long and 60 feet high.

"The interior columns are of the Ionic order and are 50 feet high.

"Congress has appropriated the sum of \$2,939,720 for the construction of the memorial according to the approved design, including retaining wall and approaches, statue of Lincoln and steps, but excluding the lagoon construction and construction of roads and walks around the memorial and leading thereto."

Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln memorial, was born at Watseka Ill., November 28, 1866. He entered the University of Illinois, class of 1888, but did not graduate. From 1885 to 1888 he was in the office of Chamberlin & Whidden, in Boston. In 1888 he entered the office of McKim, Mead & White, of New York city, and the following year won the Ketch traveling scholarship, spending two years in Europe. In 1893 he established his office in New York city. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Let-

5.27.1922

## DEDICATION OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. '22

THE Lincoln Memorial which will be dedicated in Washington next Tuesday (May 30) is one of the world's most imposing monuments. Located in the western terminal of the Mall, as the parkway through Washington is called, and occupying a pivotal place in Potomac Park, the site of this monument is splendid and strategic. It is now more than 20 years since the first move was made looking to a suitable memorial to the Martyred President. This was in 1901. The preceding year had marked the centennial of the establishing of the seat of government in the District of Columbia. The cost of this memorial has been \$2,957,000.

The dedication of the Lincoln Memorial, the cost of which is many times that of the towering Washington Monument, the noble shaft which reaches a height of 555 feet, serves to call to mind some of the happenings at the time it was thus proposed to honor President Lincoln. There were decided differences of opinion as to the proper location of this great marble pile, which is not unlike the ancient Parthenon. Among the members of the commission were "Uncle Joe" Cannon and the late Speaker Champ Clark. One of the first questions had to do with the location of this memorial. Both Cannon and Clark felt that the proper location was in the Soldiers' Home Grounds, in the western suburbs of Washington and on an elevation overlooking the city. The Fine Arts Commission, which has the final say on government architecture and location in Washington, however, favored Potomac Park, which not so many years before had been a swamp in which mosquitoes thrived and from which fever spread. Contending against the location of the monument in these lowlands, "Uncle Joe" Cannon said that "the building would shake itself down with loneliness and ague." Congressman Cannon, though, was outvoted. The memorial was located after the plans of the great city planner, L'Enfant, to whose genius and vision Washington, the city beautiful, owes so much. Now that the monument is completed, it is doubtful if there are many who would change the location if they could. It represents a part of the connecting link of great monuments and parkways, which it is planned to have extend from the capitol across the Potomac to Arlington.

In the construction of the Lincoln Memorial, it was necessary to go down 60 to 70 feet to solid rock for the foundation, the weight of the structure being immense. It was not thought necessary, though, to go to bed rock for the walls, which extend out from the memorial proper. Because this was not done congress was two years ago called upon for an additional appropriation of \$365,000 to correct the defect. Practically all of the work on the monument has been done during the last ten years. During the last two years the surrounding grounds have been greatly beautified. One bit of the improvement consists of an artificial lake, or basin, in which the monument is mirrored.

No doubt, the daily press will publish extensive accounts of the dedication of this great memorial to a great man. I feel, though, that my readers will be glad to have the advance information here given. Lincoln, one of the world's greatest characters, came from the country and loved the land.

*Walter M. Pierce*

*May 26. 1922  
Iowa Home Head*



# Lincoln Memorial Shown From Artist's Standpoint

## Is Most Impressive Work of Sculpture Yet Produced in the United States, Many Admirers Believe.

By GERTRUDE RICHARDSON BRIGHAM, Ph. D.

The important event of Memorial Day in Washington will be the formal dedication of the new Lincoln Memorial Monument, on Tuesday, May 30, with an elaborate program under the direction of the Commissioner of Parks and Grounds, Col. C. O. Sherrill. The presence of the Fine Arts Commission, the architect, the sculptor, and the decorator, besides others who have participated in the great undertaking, will lend a deeper interest and significance to the occasion. Each has given us a statement of his purpose, through the office of Commissioner of Fine Arts, of which Mr. Charles Moore is chairman.

Twenty years ago the first plans were accepted for a memorial to Lincoln, that he might be commemorated in a monument as immortal as that to Washington. By act of Congress approved February 9, 1911, the Lincoln Memorial Commission of seven members was created, composed of William H. Taft, Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, Hermand D. Money, and the late Champ Clark, who were empowered to "procure and determine upon a location, plan and design...subject to the approval of Congress," the total sum not to exceed \$2,000,000, and there was appropriated \$50,000 to be immediately available.

The amount already expended, through later appropriations, is now \$2,939,720, exclusive of the lagoon construction and roads and walks around the memorial.

### Choice of Style.

The choice of the Greek Doric style was made because its simple dignity was believed to best typify the straightforward life of Lincoln and further the accepted design in its classic lines fitted into the landscape composition.

In the construction of the building, the Secretary of War in January, 1914, asked the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts as to the marble best suited for the purpose, and after consideration of various samples, the Colorado-Yule marble was selected, the quarries being in the Rocky Mountains, about 300 miles west of Denver. An important item was the fact that these quarries alone could produce satisfactory stones of the size required, for the great columns of the colonnade, 44 feet high and 7 feet 6 inches in diameter at their base. "Before being brought from the quarries the columns were set in position," we are told, "and measured to the 64-100 of an inch, so that the pieces would fit exactly when set in place in the memorial. The sum of \$40,000 was spent one winter by the contractors to keep the railroad tracks open to the quarries and to continue the quarrying." Contractors for building the memorial were the George A. Fuller Company, assisted by J. F. Manning, of this city.

### Created by French.

The best known of American sculptors, Daniel Chester French, was chosen to create the heroic "Lincoln," twenty-one feet high without the pedestal, and weighing 150 tons. The figure of Lincoln measures nineteen feet from top of head to sole of shoe. He is represented seated in a great arm chair, twelve and one-half feet high, over the back of which is draped a flag. The statue, which is of Georgia marble, was cut by Piccirilli Brothers, marble cutters, of New York City. The sculptor spent four years in producing the statue.

Daniel Chester French is particularly well known in Washington, where we have his recent Admiral Dupont Memorial Fountain in Dupont Circle, the Archie Butt-Frank Millet Fountain below the White House, and in the Capitol his earlier statue of Gen. Lewis Cass. French, who was born in Exeter, N. H., April 20, 1850, studied in Italy under Thomas Ball, an American sculptor living in Florence. Ball was the artist of the group, "Lincoln Freeing the Slave" in Lincoln Park, Washington, a replica of which, by the same sculptor, is erected in Park Square, Boston. French is noted for many other compositions, including the statue of Abraham Lincoln at Lincoln, Neb.

The architect, Henry Bacon, was born at Watseka, Ill., November 28, 1866. He entered the University of Illinois, class of 1888, but did not graduate. From 1885 to 1888 he was in the office of Chamberlin and Whidden, architects of Boston, after which he entered the office of McKim, Mead and White, of New York City. The following year, before he was 23, he won the Rotch Traveling Scholarship, which enabled him to spend two years in Europe. In 1898 he established his own office in New York City. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

### By Jules Guerin.

The decorator of the Lincoln Memorial, Jules Guerin, whose two beautiful panels in color, must be studied and interpreted to be fully appreciated, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, and was a pupil of Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul

Laurens, in Paris. He is especially remembered for his recent success as director of color and decoration at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. He has been associated with plans for Washington's improvement, for in 1901 he worked with the Senate Park Commission in rendering plans for such improvement, and in 1903 he made the renderings for the restoration of the White House. In 1909 he made the renderings for the plan of Chicago. His charming illustrations in the Ladies Home Journal last year of color reproductions of historic churches included some from Washington and Alexandria.

Mr. Guerin explains his composition in the mural panels of the Lincoln Memorial as "typifying in allegory 'the principles evident in the life of Abraham Lincoln. There are six groups in a grove," he says, "each group having for a background cypress trees, the emblem of eternity. The decoration above the Gettysburg address typifies, in the central group, freedom and liberty. The Angel of Truth is giving freedom and liberty to the slave. The shackles of bondage are falling from the arms and feet. They are guarded by two sibyls."

In general terms this decoration represents the emancipation of a race, and the subordinate groups typify civilization and progress. Justice and law are symbolized by the left group, and immortality by the right group, with the standing figures Faith, Hope and Charity, the vessels of wine and of oil being symbols of everlasting life.

The decoration on the opposite wall, above the Second Inaugural address, represents reunion, and progress in the arts and sciences. The motive is unity. "The Angel of Truth is joining the hands of the laurel-crowned figures of the North and South," the artist says, "signifying unity, and with her protecting wings ennobles the arts of painting, philosophy, music, architecture, chemistry, literature and sculpture." The left group typifies fraternity, while the right group represents charity.

### Prizes at Corcoran.

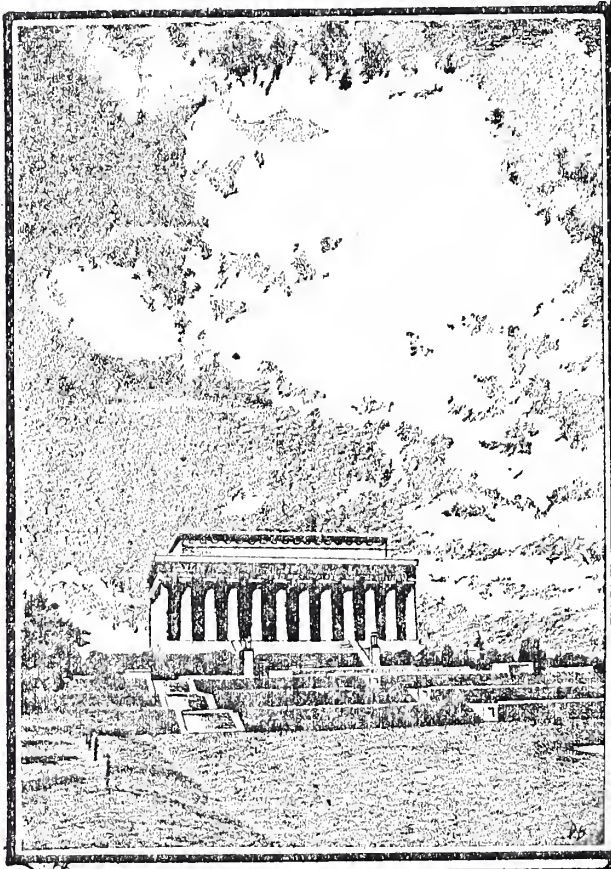
An exhibition of students' work at the Corcoran School for the past season, representing practically every one of the 264 students, is now on view in the lower rooms of the Corcoran Gallery, to continue through May 31.

The prize awards of the annual competition included the Gold Medal, two silver medals, and three cash prizes of \$50 each from an anonymous donor, besides honorable mention in each class. The jury appointed by the board of trustees, was composed of the school faculty, Edmund C. Tarbell, principal; Richard S. Meryman, vice principal and instructor; S. Burtis Baker, instructor, and Mrs. M. M. Leisnering, secretary and instructor. The three prizes of \$50 each, for best work done during the year, were awarded to Wynne Johnson, in the portrait class; Miss Eleanor Beckham in the life class, and Miss Helen Holt, antique class.

Awards "for the best work without instruction" were as follows: Portrait class, gold medal to Wynne Johnson; honorable mention to Miss Doris Stolberg; life class, silver medal to Mrs. Hope Durfee Wagner, first honorable mention to Miss Dorothy Conklin, and second honorable mention to Miss Eleanor Beckham; antique class, silver medal to Miss Helen Holt; first honorable mention to Miss Grace Baldwin, and second honorable mention to Miss Minnie Baker; still life class, honorable mention to Mrs. Nellie Stuart Carr.

The Corcoran School has just completed its largest and most successful year. No changes in faculty are announced for the coming season, but it is reported that the principal, Edmund C. Tarbell, will make Washington his permanent home, bringing his family from Boston to reside here.





1922 May 31  
The Lincoln Memorial in Washington was dedicated Tuesday, Memorial day. It is declared to be one of the most beautiful structures and the greatest shrine to the man who saved the union in its dark days of internecine strife. The splendid, imposing lines of the exterior are equaled by the massive simplicity of the interior, where a heroic statue of the Great Emancipator sits. This statue, carved by Daniel Chester French, has in marble above it the inscription:

"In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the union the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

The colonnade surrounding the exterior forms a symbol of the union, each pillar representing one of the thirty-six states of Lincoln's time. In the interior, besides a tablet bearing the Gettysburg address, are mural paintings by Jules Guerin, one typifying "Emancipation" and the other "Reunion."

5-80-72



Photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

#### THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL DEDICATION EXERCISES, MAY 30, 1922

"For ten years the structure has been rising. From the solid rock beneath the level of the Potomac, 50 feet below the original grade, it reaches a total of 122 feet above that grade. The platform at its base is 204 feet long and 134 feet wide. The proportions of the Memorial are so fine that its great mass and height and length and breadth are suppressed in its unity."



## Lincoln Memorial One of Most Beautiful Structures in World

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 30.—The Lincoln memorial, the gift of the nation to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, is one of the world's most beautiful structures and the greatest shrine of the man who saved the union. Impressive in its simplicity, the memorial probably is the masterpiece of all public buildings and memorials in the United States. It stands in Potomac Park facing the Washington monument, and its construction was begun on Lincoln's birthday anniversary in 1914. The total cost has been approximately \$3,000,000.

This monument to Lincoln is a large rectangular building of white marble, designed by Henry Bacon, a New York architect. It has a beautiful setting on a direct east and west line with the Washington monument and the nation's capitol and rises 144 feet above the level of the park. It is composed of four principal features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg address, a memorial of his second inaugural address and a symbol of the union of the states.

The most important object in the memorial is the statue of Lincoln in marble, by Daniel Chester French, New York sculptor, placed in the central hall where, by virtue of its imposing position in the place of honor, it predominates all else. The statue is colossal in size and yet distinctively personal. It represents Lincoln, seated in a thoughtful mood, and is the first thing that meets the eye as one passes thru the immense colonnaded entrance. Smaller halls, one at either side of the central hall, contain monumental tablets in which deeply incised letters reproduce word for word, Lincoln's Gettysburg address on the left wall and the address made by him at his second inauguration on the right wall. Above these are two large mural paintings by Jules Guerin, a New York artist, one typifying "Emancipation" and the other typifying "Reunion." Their production occupied three years' time.

### Column For Each State.

Surrounding the exterior of the walls inclosing these memorials is a magnificent colonnade forming a symbol of the union, each column representing one of the thirty-six states existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the outer walls above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are 48 festoons, one for each state existing at the present time.

At one end of the great axis, planned over a century ago, is the capitol of the nation, which is the manumement of the government, and a mile westward from the capitol is the 555-foot granite shaft which is the monument to George Washington. Now, on this same great axis half a mile west of the Washington monument, stands the Lincoln memorial. This completes an unparalleled composition, a trilogy which imparts to each

of its monuments a value in addition to that which each standing alone possesses.

More than a dozen years ago Potomac park, one of the most important units of Washington's great park system, and which lies along the Potomac river, was first suggested as the site for a memorial to Lincoln.

### Erected Above Terraces.

By means of terraces the grounds around the site are raised until the floor of the memorial itself is forty-five feet higher than the grade of Potomac park. A circular terrace, 1,000 feet in diameter, first rises above the park. On its outer edge stand four concentric rows of trees, leaving a plateau in the center 755 feet in diameter. In the center of this plateau, surrounded by wide roadways and walks, rises an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace wall 14 feet high, 256 feet long and 186 feet wide. On this rectangular terrace rises the white marble memorial. All the foundations of the steps, terraces and memorial are built on concrete piling which extends down to solid rock.

Rising from this rectangular terrace three steps, each 8 feet high, form a platform 204 feet in length and 134 feet in width. On this platform stand the thirty-six columns, symbolizing the union, which enclose the memorial hall walls and support the upper portion of the building bearing the festoons representing the existing forty-eight states. This colonnade is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, the columns being 44 feet high and 7 feet, 5 inches in diameter at their bases.

Within the colonnade stands the white memorial hall, measuring 156 feet in length and 84 feet in width. Inside the building the central hall where the statue of Lincoln stands is 60 feet wide, 70 feet long and 60 feet high, while the halls where the memorials of the speeches are placed are 57 feet long, 37 wide and 60 feet high; four Ionic columns separating each of these halls from the central hall. The colonnaded entrance to the memorial hall is 45 feet wide and 44 feet high.

### Cullom Started Movements.

The movement for the construction of the memorial was begun in 1902 and in 1910 the late Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, a friend of Lincoln, introduced in the senate the bill for its erection. The bill was approved by congress Feb. 9, 1911. The law created a commission and named as its members William H. Taft, Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, Hernando D. Money and Champ Clark.

The commission was authorized to procure and determine upon a location, plan and design for a monument or memorial in Washington. The aid of the government commission

of fine arts was invoked in the selection of the site and plans.

The cornerstone was laid on Lincoln's birthday in 1915 without ceremonies. Among the articles placed within the stone was a history of Lincoln, signed by his living son, Robert T. Lincoln. The building of the memorial was somewhat delayed during the world war, and its construction, which was expected to be completed in three years' time, has taken about six years.

A memorial bridge across the Potomac river from a point nearby the Lincoln memorial and extending to the Arlington National cemetery is contemplated in the plans as well as a boat landing on the river directly east of the memorial.



# PLAIN PEOPLE PAY TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

**Masses Mile Deep Witness  
Dedication of Great  
Memorial.**

**SERVICES BIG  
EVENT OF DAY**

**Men Who Hold in Hands Destiny  
of Government of, For and by  
the People Participate—Memorial  
Erected From Funds Sub-  
scribed by Grateful Countrymen  
—Overlooks Potomac.**

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 30.—A nation's tribute to the glorious dead reached its climax today at the dedication of the memorial erected beside the Potomac to Abraham Lincoln by his grateful countrymen.

A former president headed the commission which has lavished endless thought on making this stone emblem of America's gratitude worthy of the man whose memory it will perpetuate always.

Spread across the wide terraces, the lawns and the circling driveways that have been routed to give the memorial building a setting were thousands of Americans, and the most distinguished men from this country and from foreign lands also came to pay their homage at this new shrine of American homage. Close on the marble steps were gathered the men who today hold in their hands the destiny of that government "of the people, for the people and by the people" which Lincoln gave his life to save, but behind these over a mile deep on the mall and clear away to the base of the Washington monument, a mile distant from the memorial, were the common folks from whom Lincoln came and for whom he toiled endlessly until he was cut down by an assassin's bullet.

Foremost among the men who gathered at this culminating ceremony of this Decoration Day were the aged veterans of the G. A. R., men who at Lincoln's call put aside their citizenship garb for a little while for the blue of the army uniforms and fought out the salvation of the nation as one people under the government.

**Vets Have Place of Honor.**

These old soldiers who knew him and obeyed him in life were given the place of honor in paying this last

tribute to the man who had served with them as tho to give silent evidence of the greatness of his vision stood other old and feeble men in the gray of the southern confederacy who had come also to pay homage at Lincoln's feet.

The uniforms of the veterans and of the military attaches and marines who guarded and patrolled the pathways thru the great throng were the only signs today of military life except that the officers and men of the British flagship Raleigh, now at Washington navy yard, were mingled with the thousands of Americans who stood to hear what former President Taft and President Harding had to say.

The speakers' rostrum was at the head of the wide stairway that leads to the square marble bulk of the memorial, where the statue of Lincoln is the only occupant of the stately chamber that houses it. Below stretched the great crowd and memorial carried the words of the speakers far across into the wooded sweeps of lawns on either side that reached toward the monument to Washington and toward the looming bulk of the capitol in the far distant beyond.

**Statue of Georgian Marble.**

The statue shows Lincoln in the pose and with the expression that have long been endeared to American hearts. It is cut from a solid block of Georgia marble and from the base of the statue itself to the head of the seated figure is nearly twenty feet. Above the statue on the back wall of the memorial runs the simple legend that tells of the greatness of this man and of the love his countrymen north and south alike have come to bear his memory.

The sculptor has seen Lincoln as Lincoln's son who came here today despite age and infirmities to attend the impressive ceremonies, often must have been him in life when he sank back in his heavy chair at his desk in the White House and brooded over the havoc that civil war would make.

The figure is relaxed with arms outspread on the arms of the chair; the wide shoulders are pressed back for support, but the head is erect, and the quiet, gaunt, deeply-lined face is but the setting of the brooding eyes looking thoughtfully, almost in sorrowing pity, over the memories of the scenes they witnessed or of the sorrows they knew.

There were others who participated in the ceremonies besides Chief Justice Taft and President Harding. There was a little handful of veterans who solemnly and with full ritual dedicated the colors in honor of this dead leader. There also was Dr. Robert R. Moton to speak for the negroes of America, to whom Lincoln gave freedom and there was Edward Markham who read a poem of his own written to commemorate this day.

But aside from these the tribute to Lincoln was rendered by the great mass of simple Americans who had toiled early in the day to places of vantage about the memorial to take their silent part in the solemn transfer of the marble temple from the keeping of those who built it for America to those who will guard it and preserve it for America and pass it on to Americans to come.

## ARCHITECT BACON O.K.'s MEMORIAL STRUCTURE



Members of Lincoln Memorial Commission and architect of memorial monument, which is to be dedicated today. Left to right: Col. C. O. Herrill, U. S. A., military aide to President Harding and a member of the commission; Henry Bacon, the architect, and Col. John Temple Graves, resident commissioner.



# **THRONGS PAY HOMAGE AT LINCOLN'S SHRINE; HONOR DEAD OF WARS**

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## **Memory of Martyred President Dominates Capital as Hour Ap- proaches to Dedicate Temple.**

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### **PRESIDENT TO ACCEPT MEMORIAL IN SIMPLE BUT DIGNIFIED RITES**

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#### **Amplifiers to Bear Addresses to Crowds. High Officials, Congressmen and Other Notables to Attend.**

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Abraham Lincoln, the man and his memory, today dominated the capital of the nation for which he gave his life.

On this Memorial day, while the usual exercises were held at the Arlington amphitheater in memory of Lincoln and the dead of America's wars, the people of the National Capital were gathering for the solemn dedication at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon of the Lincoln Memorial at the foot of 23d street.

In the heart of every man in blue, every man in khaki, who marched in the parade at 10 o'clock this morning, preceding entrainment for Arlington national cemetery, where the main exercises under auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic were held at noon, was carried the name—Abraham Lincoln.

President Harding, who arrived at Arlington shortly before noon, paid tribute with the thousands of his assembled fellow-citizens to the memories of those buried there. The President had no official part in the program, but took an intense interest in the ceremonies.

#### **FEEL APTITUDE OF INSCRIPTION.**

And when these same men, following the exercises, returned to Washington this afternoon to join the thousands who had wended their way to the site of the Lincoln Memorial, they felt as never before the aptitude of the inscription over the head of the statue of Lincoln in the shrine:

In this temple  
As in the hearts of the people  
For whom he saved the Union  
The memory of Abraham Lincoln  
Is enshrined forever.

Memorial day, therefore, takes on added glory in the National Capital today with the dedication of the classic temple overlooking the Washington Monument and the Potomac river, with Arlington in the background, where rest those who, obedient to



the call of Lincoln, gave their lives, as he did, that the Union might prevail.

## PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE SHRINE.

This afternoon the President of the United States will receive the gloriously dignified and simple memorial to the great President from the hands of a former President of the land, Chief Justice Taft, chairman of the memorial commission. Former President Woodrow Wilson is expected to attend.

The simple ceremony will be in keeping with the life and deeds of the man, Abraham Lincoln, man of the people, yet today occupying in the hearts of his countrymen and of the freedom-loving peoples of the world a place unique.

## Boys in Blue Wend Way To Nation's City of Dead, Step Firm and Steady

The remnant quota of Lincoln's men in Washington, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, marched down historic Pennsylvania avenue today on their way to the annual Memorial day service at Arlington national cemetery.

Headed by the Marine Band, the "Boys in Blue," about 200 in number, marched with firm and steady step under a blue sky, while the sun shone warm upon their gray heads. Behind them came the United Spanish War Veterans, members of the Army and Navy Union, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and members of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons and Daughters of Veterans and Ladies of the G. A. R.

### Parade Starts Early.

Owing to the necessity for getting to Arlington early, in order to allow a return to attend the Lincoln Memorial dedication this afternoon, the annual parade began shortly after 9 o'clock, led by Gen. John L. Clem, chief marshal, and Col. John McElroy and Henry A. Johnson, aides.

One Confederate veteran marched in the parade. He was Edward B. Willis of Denton, Tex., a member of Sulrosc Camp, No. 129, United Confederate Veterans. Walking arm-in-arm with his comrades in blue, his was the only uniform of gray in the parade.

As the veterans swung down the thoroughfare, the route of march having been shortened, following assembly at G. A. R. Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue between 14th and 15th streets, the people who lined the street gave them many a cheer.

### Echoes of Civil War Music.

"Marching Through Georgia" and other airs of civil war days sounded as the veterans went down Pennsylvania avenue on their way to cars of the Washington-Virginia Railway Company which were waiting for them at 13th and B streets northwest.

The Marine Band, Boy Scouts' Band and several others took part in the parade. Each organization carried the American flag, and it was noticeable that as the flags passed, practically all the men on the side lines bared their heads.

No tickets were required by the men in uniform at the electric cars, and the entrainment of the veterans proceeded without delay.

### Formation of Parade.

The line was formed as follows: Mounted police escort; Marine Band; Gen. John L. Clem, chief marshal; Col. John McElroy and Henry A. Johnson, aides; Old Guard, J. M. Pipes, commanding; department commander; department officers and official staff; past department commanders; members of the staff of the commander-in-chief; John A. Rawlings, Jr., No. 1, John Finn, commander.

## Crowds Take Places Early in Great Spaces About Basin's Shores

The people began to gather early today at the Lincoln Memorial, taking up their stand in the great spaces around the reflecting basin, which sparkled a welcome to the citizens of the nation, to whom the great memorial belongs.

Under special traffic regulations, in charge of the office of public buildings and grounds and the metropolitan police, pedestrians and automobilists were afforded easy access to the park, the former approaching from the Washington Monument and on the streets between 17th and 23d streets, and the motorists along the special routes designed for them.

### Thousands Wend Way.

Invited guests, who will occupy seats on the platform, where the simple ceremony will be carried out, had special cards of identification, but the great mass of people, comprising the thousands who stood, did not seem to mind the lack of cards as they wended their way to the memorial.

The chaste, white memorial, the dignity of the occasion, the green of the trees and sward, and the wonderful reflection in the pool, showing the monument in all its glory, composed for this afternoon a truly wonderful picture, unique in the annals of the National Capital, and setting this Memorial day in Washington as one apart in some respects, although in careful harmony with the true underlying idea of the day.

### Program to Be Simple.

The program of dedication, benefiting the dignity of the shrine and the occasion, will be very simple. Following the invocation by Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where Lincoln worshiped, the Grand Army of the Republic will present colors.

Dr. Robert Moton of Tuskegee Institute will speak, telling of the place Lincoln holds in the hearts of the colored people of America. Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," will read a special poem which he has written for the occasion.

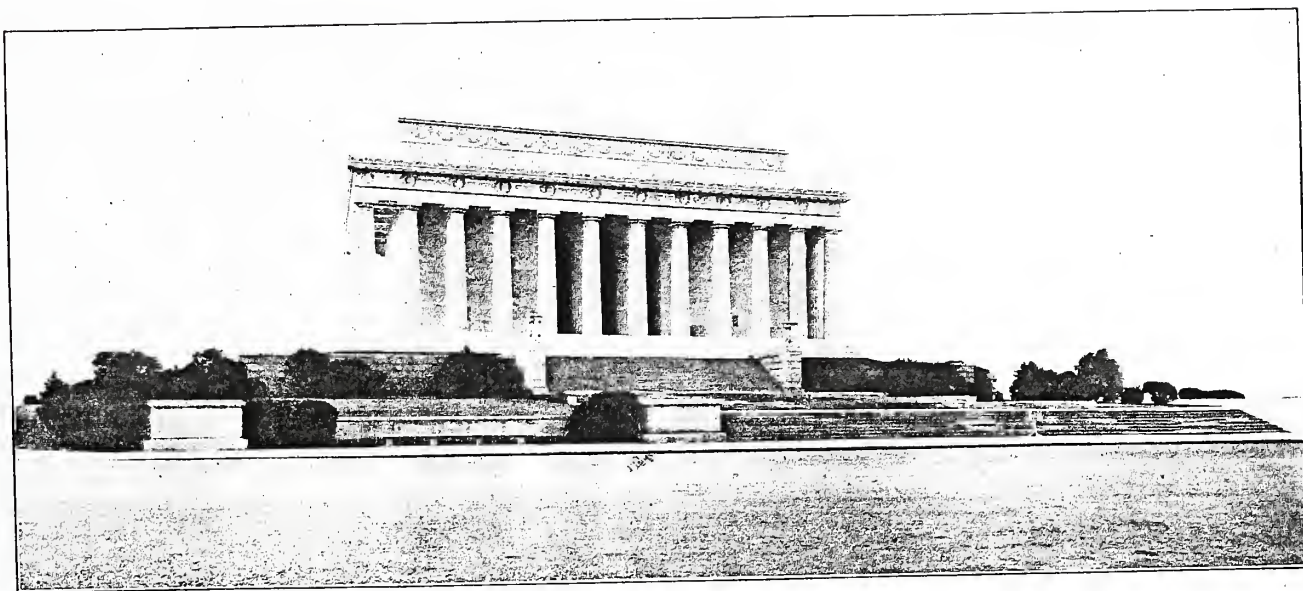
Chief Justice Taft, chairman of the memorial commission, then will make presentation of the memorial and it will be accepted by President Harding in behalf of the government of the United States. A benediction will bring the exercises to a close.

### No Military Pomp.

It is Lincoln, great-hearted man of the people, who will be honored, and no military pomp will mark the dedication of the tribute his countrymen have raised to his memory.

Members of the Senate and House adjourned sessions to attend the ceremonies in a body, seats upon the platform being reserved for them and their families. It is estimated that perhaps 5,000 people can be accommodated on the stand.

Besides the participants in the exercises as outlined, there will be on the platform the members of the Lin-



LINCOLN MEMORIAL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us . . . that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."*

*A stately Doric temple on a high eminence, backed by a bend in the placid Potomac and facing an avenue of trees leading three-quarters of a mile to the Washington Monument and then beyond to the national capital, stands this memorial tribute of the American people to the preserver of a free and united nation, Abraham Lincoln. Herein "the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."*

*The interior of the Lincoln Memorial continues the chaste beauty and simplicity of the exterior. Its unadorned spaces only emphasize the rugged plainness of the man whose humble spirit is embodied within its walls. The center of the memorial is a large square stone room, softly lighted by lofty panes of mottled color, containing only the colossal figure of Lincoln sitting carelessly in a massive stone chair. Two tall alcoves, formed by rows of pillars on the right and left, bear on one side the inscription of the Gettysburg Address, and on the other the Second Inaugural, imperishable monuments to the major prophet of American democracy.*



# AIMS IN MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN

5-30-22

## Henry Bacon Gave Statue Greatest Prominence of Four Features.

## Gettysburg and Inaugural Addresses and Symbol of Union Complete Idea.

BY HENRY BACON.  
Architect of the Lincoln Memorial.

On the great axis, planned over a century ago, we have at one end the Capitol, which is the monument of the government, and to the west, over a mile distant from the Capitol, is the monument to Washington, one of the founders of the government. The Lincoln Memorial, built on this same axis still farther to the west, by the shore of the Potomac, is the monument of the man who saved the government, thus completing an unparalleled composition, which cannot fail to impart to each of its monuments a value in addition to that which each standing alone would possess.

From the beginning of my study I believed that this memorial of Abraham Lincoln should be composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second inaugural address, and a symbol of the Union of the United States, which, he stated, it was his paramount object to save—and which he did save. Each feature is related to the others by means of its design and position and each is so arranged that it becomes an integral part of the whole, in order to attain a unity and simplicity in the appearance of the monument.

### Statue Most Important.

The most important object is the statue of Lincoln, which is placed in the center of the memorial, and by virtue of its imposing position in the place of honor the gentleness, power and intelligence of the man, expressed as far as possible by the sculptors art, predominate. This portion of the memorial where the statue is placed is unoccupied by any other object that might detract from its effectiveness, and the visitor is alone with it.

The smaller halls at each side of the central space each contains a memorial—one of the second inaugural and the other of the Gettysburg address.

While these memorials can be seen from any part of the hall, they are partially screened from the central portion, where the statue is placed, by means of a row of Ionic columns, giving a certain isolation to the space they occupy and augmenting thereby their importance. I believe these two great speeches made by Lincoln will always have a far greater meaning to the citizens of the United States and visitors from other countries than a portrayal of periods or events by means of decoration.

### Colonnade Symbol of Union.

Surrounding the walls inclosing these memorials of the man is a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing a state—thirty-six in all—one for each state existing at the time of Lincoln's death, and on the walls appearing above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each state existing at the present time.

I believe this symbol representing the Union, surrounding the memorials of the man who saved the Union, will give to them a great significance that will strengthen in the hearts of beholders the feelings of reverence and honor for the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

By means of terraces the ground

at the site of the Lincoln Memorial is raised until the floor of the memorial itself is forty-five feet higher than grade. First, a circular terrace 1,000 feet in diameter is raised eleven feet above grade, and on its outer edge are planted four concentric rows of trees, leaving a plateau in the center 755 feet in diameter, which is greater than the length of the Capitol. In the center of this plateau, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks, rises an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace wall fourteen feet high, 256 feet long and 186 feet wide. On this rectangular terrace rises the marble memorial. All the foundations of the steps, terraces and memorial are built on concrete piling which extends down to the solid rock.

Three steps 8 feet high form a platform under the columns. This platform at its base is 204 feet long and 134 feet wide.

The colonnade is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, the columns being 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at their base.

### Cost of Memorial \$2,939,720.

The total height of the structure above the finished grade at the base of the terrace is 99 feet. The finished grade at the base of the terrace is 23 feet above grade, the total height of the building above grade is 122 feet.

The outside of the Memorial Hall is 84 feet wide and 156 feet long.

The central hall, where the statue stands, is 60 feet wide, 70 feet long and 60 feet high.

The halls where the memorials of the speeches are placed are 37 feet wide, 57 feet long and 60 feet high.

The interior columns are of the Ionic order and are 50 feet high.

Congress has appropriated the sum of \$2,939,720 for the construction of the memorial according to the approved design, including retaining wall and approaches, statue of Lincoln and steps, but excluding the lagoon construction and construction of roads and walks around the memorial and leading thereto.

### Sketch of Architect.

Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln Memorial, was born at Watseka, Ill., November 28, 1866. He entered the University of Illinois, class of 1888, but did not graduate. From 1885 to 1888 he was in the office of Chamberlin & Whidden, in Boston. In 1888 he entered the office of McKim, Mead and White of New York city, and the following year won the Rotch traveling scholarship, spending two years in Europe. In 1898 he established his office in New York city. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

## SPEECHES BY RADIO.

Speeches by President Harding and Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court at the Lincoln Memorial dedication exercises this afternoon will be broadcasted by radio simultaneously on two different wave lengths. This is said to be the first time in the history of radio that this has been done.

The naval radio station at Anacostia, "NOF," will broadcast the addresses on 412 meters, while at the same time the naval radio station at Arlington, "NAA," will send them out on 2,650 meters. Between 1:30 and 2 o'clock the dual broadcasting arrangement will be tested by the Navy Department to enable amateurs all over the country to tune up.



tion, confirmed the selection of the Potomac park site.

The site called for a design of magnitude, dominating its immediate surroundings. It was to be a memorial to one of the two greatest Americans, and was designed to be one of the great Mall features, and, as such, a part of the central composition of the plan of Washington. The accepted design met the requirements. The design fits into the landscape composition in its classic lines. It typifies the culture to which Lincoln attained. The simple dignity of the Doric best represents his straightforward life and the dignity his services to the country justified. Its isolation, unhampered by other structures (excepting for the present by the temporary war buildings), surrounded by a landscape accentuating its prominence, illustrates the eminent and isolated position Lincoln occupies in our history.

The architect, Henry Bacon, has described the memorial in these words:

#### Described by the Architect.

"On the great axis, planned over a century ago, we have at one end the Capitol, which is the monument of the government, and to the west, over a mile distant from the Capitol, is the monument to Washington, one of the founders of the government. The Lincoln memorial, built on this same axis still farther to the west, by the shore of the Potomac, is the monument of the man who saved the government, thus completing an unparalleled composition which can not fail to impart to each of its monuments a value in addition to that which each standing alone would possess.

"From the beginning of my study I believed that this memorial of Abraham Lincoln should be composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second inaugural address, and a symbol of the Union of the United States, which he stated it was his paramount object to save—and which he did save. Each feature is related to the others by means of its design and position, and each is so arranged that it becomes an integral part of the whole. In order to attain a unity and simplicity in the appearance of the monument.

#### Statue Most Important Feature.

"The most important object is the statue of Lincoln, which is placed in the center of the memorial, and by virtue of its imposing position in the place of honor, the gentleness, power and intelligence of the man, expressed as far as possible by the sculptor's art, predominates. This portion of the memorial where the statue is placed is unoccupied by any other object that might detract from its effectiveness, and the visitor is alone with it.

"The smaller halls at each side of the central space each contain a memorial—one of the second inaugural and the other of the Gettysburg address.

"While these memorials can be seen from any part of the hall, they are partially screened from the central portion, where the statue is placed, by means of a row of Ionic columns, giving a certain isolation to the space they occupy and augmenting thereby their importance. I believe these two great speeches made by Lincoln will always have a far greater meaning to the citizens of the United States and visitors from other countries than a portrayal of periods or events by means of decoration.

#### Each Column Represents a State.

"Surrounding the walls inclosing these memorials of the man is a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing a State—36 in all—one for each State existing at the time of Lincoln's death; and on the walls appearing above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are 48 memorial

#### Construction of the Memorial.

In January, 1911, the Secretary of War asked the advice of the commission of fine arts as to the marble which would be best suited for the Lincoln memorial. According to the approved plans, the memorial was to be constructed of white marble, and various samples of marble were received with bids submitted. The commission replied that the artistic qualities of the Colorado-Yule marble fit it preeminently for a structure of the character of the Lincoln memorial.

The recommendation that the Colorado-Yule marble be used was approved. The quarries from which the marble was secured are located in the Rocky mountains, about 500 miles west of Denver. Not only because of the superior qualities of color, texture and uniformity and durability had the Colorado-Yule marble been selected, but also for the fact that no other quarries were known to produce satisfactory stone of the size required. The great columns of the colonnade, 44 feet high, are 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at their base. They are composed of eleven drums, each of the drums at the base weighing 22 tons. Four of them were sufficient to load a flat car of about 100 tons. Before being brought from the quarries the columns were set in position there and measured to the 64-100 of an inch, so that the pieces would fit exactly when set in place in the memorial. The sum of \$40,000 was spent one winter by the contractors to keep the railroad tracks open to the quarries and to continue the quarrying. The George A. Fuller Company were the contractors for building the memorial, assisted by J. P. Manning, of this city.

#### Statue of Abraham Lincoln.

The statue of Abraham Lincoln in the center of the Lincoln memorial is by Daniel Chester French, dean of American sculptors. The statue with its pedestal and base rises to a height of 30 feet. The statue itself, without the pedestal, is 21 feet high and weighs 150 tons. The figure of Lincoln is 19 feet high from the top of his head to the sole of his foot. The head of Lincoln measures 3 feet in height.

The statue represents Abraham Lincoln as the great war President, with mental and physical strength and confidence in his ability to bring the nation safely through the great conflict.

Lincoln is seated in a great arm chair 12½ feet high, over the back of which a flag has been draped. The foot is 3½ feet long and it is 8 feet from the foot to the knee-cap. The statue was cut by Piccirilli Bros. marble cutters, of New York city. The pedestal is 18 feet, 2 inches wide and 19 feet deep, which rests on a marble platform 34½ feet wide and 28 feet deep. The statue is of Georgia marble, the pedestal and base are of Tennessee marble. It took the sculptor four years to produce the statue.

#### Inscription in Memorial.

Over the head of Lincoln is the inscription:

IN THIS TEMPLE  
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE  
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION  
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER.

The interior of the Lincoln memorial is lighted through translucent panels of marble, and by the great front opening.

Daniel Chester French was born in Exeter, N. H., April 20, 1850. His father, Henry Flagg French, was at one time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. His uncle, Benjamin B. French, was the officer in charge of public buildings during the Lincoln administration. Daniel French studied sculpture under Thomas Ball in Florence. Among his best known works are the Minute Man of Con-

symbols of right group represents Charity. The central figure of Charity, attended by her hand-maidens, is giving the Water of Life to the halt and the blind and caring for the orphans.

Jules Guerin was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1866. He was a pupil of Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens in Paris. He was the director of color and decoration at the Panama-Pacific International exposition at San Francisco. He worked with the Senate park commission in 1901 in rendering the plans for the improvement of Washington. In 1903 he made the renderings for the restoration of the White House, and in 1909 he made the renderings for the plan of Chicago. For the Century he illustrated Robert Hichens' articles on Egypt and Palestine; or, better, Hichens wrote the text for Jules Guerin's remarkable pictures.

#### An Awe-Inspiring Setting.

The setting of the Lincoln memorial is awe-inspiring. Approaching the massive marble structure one sees the great statue of Lincoln through the colonnade. In the rear of the memorial is the quiet river, with the peaceful hills of Virginia in the background. There is Arlington, where rest those who obedient to the call of Lincoln gave their lives that the Union might prevail.

Looking east is the Washington monument, which will be beautifully reflected in a great reflecting basin, and on beyond still another mile is the Capitol. These three, the Capitol, the Washington monument and the Lincoln memorial form the three great features of the Mall. The plan of the Mall provides for walks and drives and rows of elms the entire distance of over two miles. No such composition is to be found in any other city in the world. Thus our republic honors Washington and Lincoln.

(Next Sunday's issue will contain a sketch of the life of Abraham Lincoln and the dedication program.)

5-31-22

when passion sways and bitterness inspires, but for which there is compensation in the assurance that when men have their feet firmly planted in the right, and do the very best they can, and "keep on doing it," they come out all right in the end, and all the storm does not amount to anything.

He rose to colossal stature in a day of imperiled union. He first appealed, and then commanded, and left the Union secure and the nation supreme. His was a leadership for a great crisis, made loftier because of the inherent righteousness of his cause and the sublimity of his own faith. Washington inspired belief in the republic in its heroic beginning. Lincoln proved its quality in the heroic preservation. The old world had wondered about the new-world experiment, and was quite ready to proclaim its utility when the civil war was threatening; but Lincoln left the Union unchallenged for all succeeding time. Not only was our nation given a new birth of freedom, but democracy was given a new sanction by that hand of divinity itself which has written the rights of human kind and pointed the way to their enjoyment.

Abraham Lincoln was no superman. Like the great Washington, whose monumental shaft towers nearby as a fit companion to the memorial we dedicate today, the two testifying the grateful love of all Americans to founder and savior—like Washington, Lincoln was a very natural human being, with the frailties mixed with the virtues of humanity. There are neither supermen nor demi-gods in the government of kingdoms, empires or republics. It will be better for our conception of government and its institutions if we will understand this fact. It is vastly greater than finding the superman if we justify the confidence that our institutions are capable of bringing into authority, in time of stress, men big enough

and strong enough to meet all demands.

Washington and Lincoln offered outstanding proof that a representative popular government, constitutionally founded, can find its own way to salvation and accomplishment. In the very beginning our American democracy turned to Washington, the aristocrat, for leadership in revolution, and the greater task of founding permanent institutions. The wisdom of Washington and Jefferson and Hamilton and Franklin was proven when Lincoln, the child of privation, of hardship, of barren environment and meager opportunity, rose to unquestioned leadership when disunion threatened.

Lincoln came almost as humbly as the Child of Bethlehem. His parents were unlettered, his home was devoid of every element of culture and refinement. He was no infant prodigy, no luxury facilitated or privilege hastened his development, but he had a God-given intellect, a love for work, a willingness to labor and a purpose to succeed.

Biographies differ about his ambition, but Herndon, who knew him as did no other, says he was greatly ambitious. I can believe that. Ambition is a commendable attribute, without which no man succeeds. Only inconsiderate ambition imperils.

Lincoln was modest, but he was sure of himself, and always greatly simple. Therein was his appeal to the confidence of his country. When he believed he was right a nation believed him to be right, and offered all in his support.

**Greatest of Presidents.**

His work was so colossal, in the face of such discouragement, that none will dispute that he was incomparably the greatest of our Presidents. He came to authority when the republic was beset by foes at home and abroad, and re-established union and security. He made that gesture of his surpassing generosity which began reunion. Let us forget the treachery, corruption and incompetence with which he had to combat, and recall his wisdom, his unselfishness, his sublime patience. He resented no calumnies upon himself; he held no man his enemy who had the power and will to serve the Union, his vision was blinded by no jealousy. He took his advisers from among his rivals, invoked their patriotism and ignored their plottings. He dominated them by the sheer greatness of his intellect, the singleness and honesty of his purpose, and made them responsive to his hand for the accomplishment of the exalted purpose. Amid it all there was a gentleness, a kindness, a sympathetic sorrow, which suggests a divine intent to blend mercy with power in supreme attainment.

This memorial, matchless tribute that it is, is less for Abraham Lincoln than for those of us today and for those who follow after. His surpassing compensation would have been in living, to have his ten thousand sorrows dissipated in the rejoicings of the succeeding half century. He loved "his boys" in the Army, and would have reveled in the great part they played in more than a half century of the pursuit of peace, and concord restored. How he would have been exalted by the chorus of the Union after "the mystic chords" were "touched by the better angels of our nature!" How it would comfort his great soul to know that the states in the southland join sincerely in honoring him, and have twice, since his day, joined, with all the terror of his own great heart, in defending the flag! How it would soften his anguish to know that the south long since came to realize that a vain assassin robbed it of its most sincere and potent friend when it was prostrate and stricken, when Lincoln's sympathy and understanding would have helped to heal the wounds and hide the scars and speed the restoration! How, with his love of freedom and justice, this apostle of humanity would have found his sorrows tenfold repaid to see the hundred millions to whom he bequeathed reunion and nationality giving of their sons and daughters and all their fortunes to halt the armed march of

autocracy and preserve civilization, even as he preserved the Union!

More, how his great American heart would be aglow to note how resolutely we are going on, always on, holding to constitutional methods, amending to meet the requirements of a progressive civilization, clinging to majority rule, properly restrained, which is "the only true sovereign of a free people," and working to the fulfillment of the destiny of the world's greatest republic!

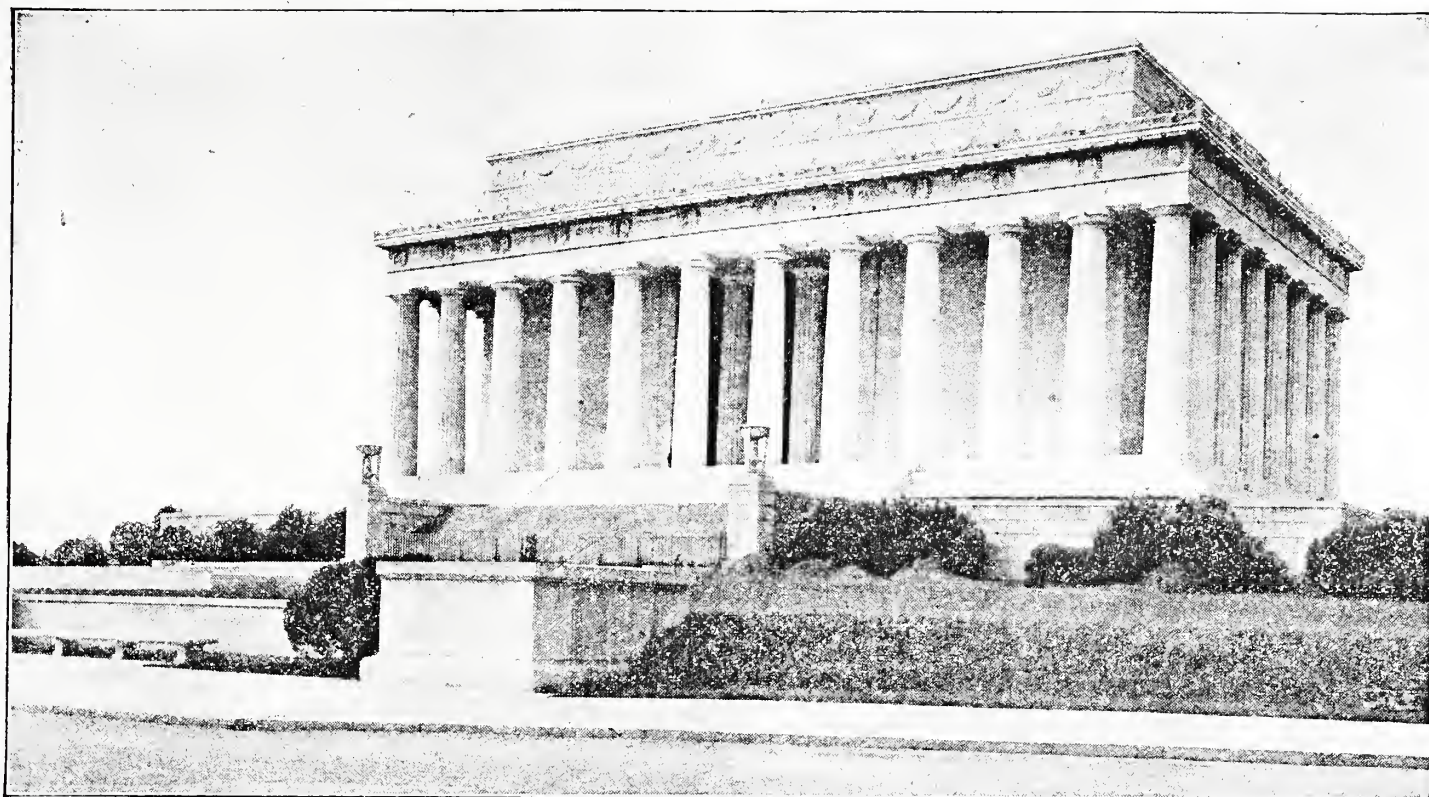
Fifty-seven years ago this people gave from their ranks, sprung from their own fiber, this plain man, holding their common ideals. They gave him first to service of the nation in the hour of peril, then to their pantheon of fame. With them and by them he is enshrined and exalted forever.

Today American gratitude, love and appreciation give to Abraham Lincoln this lone white temple, a pantheon for him alone.

May 31 - 1922

THE EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON D. C., WEDNESDAY





**View of The New Lincoln Memorial**

—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

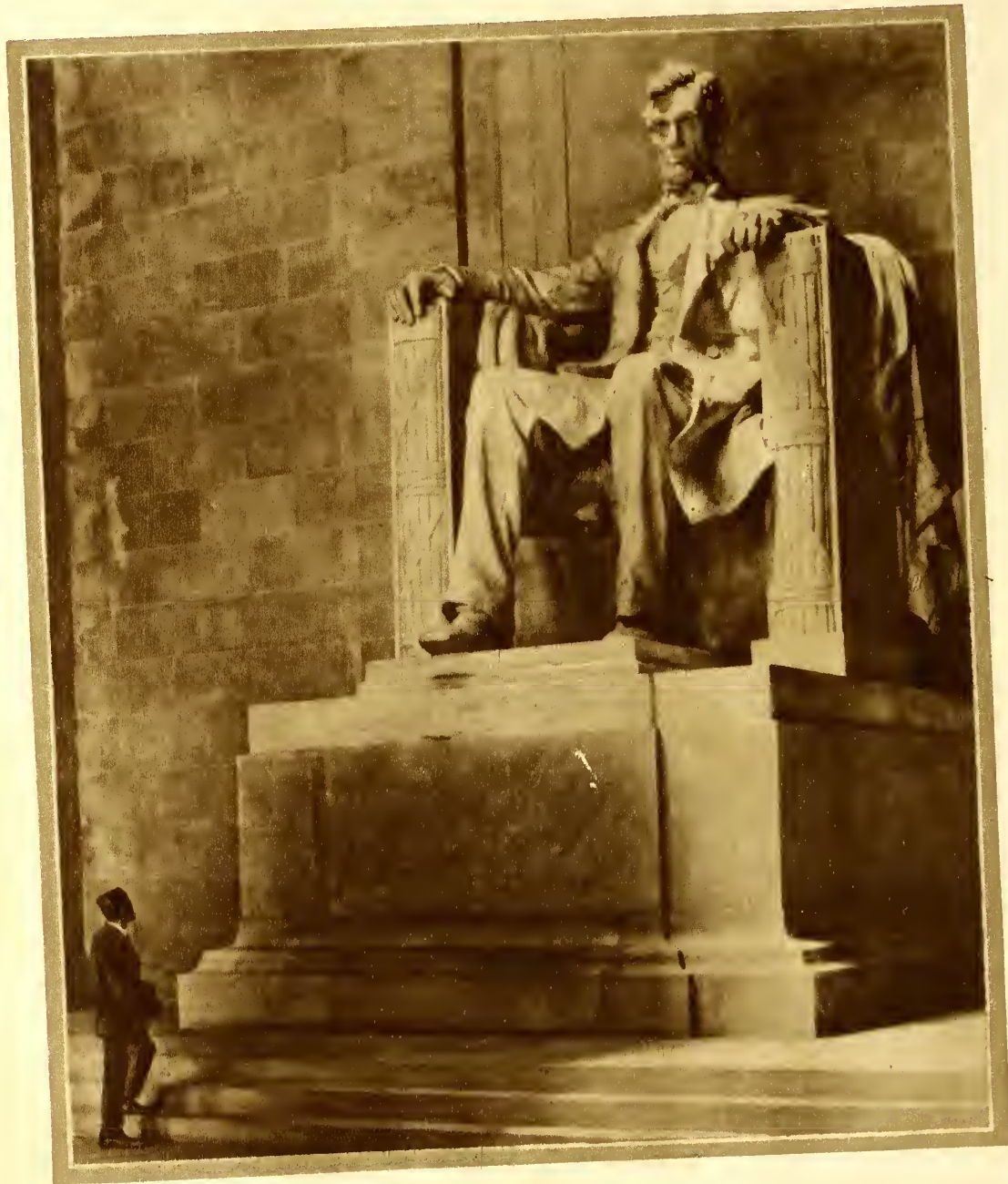
The wonderful edifice was dedicated to the Great Emancipator on May 30, 1922, in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. It was designed by Henry Bacon, architect, and is considered a most remarkable piece of architecture. It is easily accessible to all sight-seers who visit the capital.

The Christian Era 11 6-1-22



# MEMORIALS *and* HISTORIC HOMES

Washington - Monroe - Andrew Jackson - Polk - Anthony Wayne  
Carroll of Carrollton, Abraham Lincoln



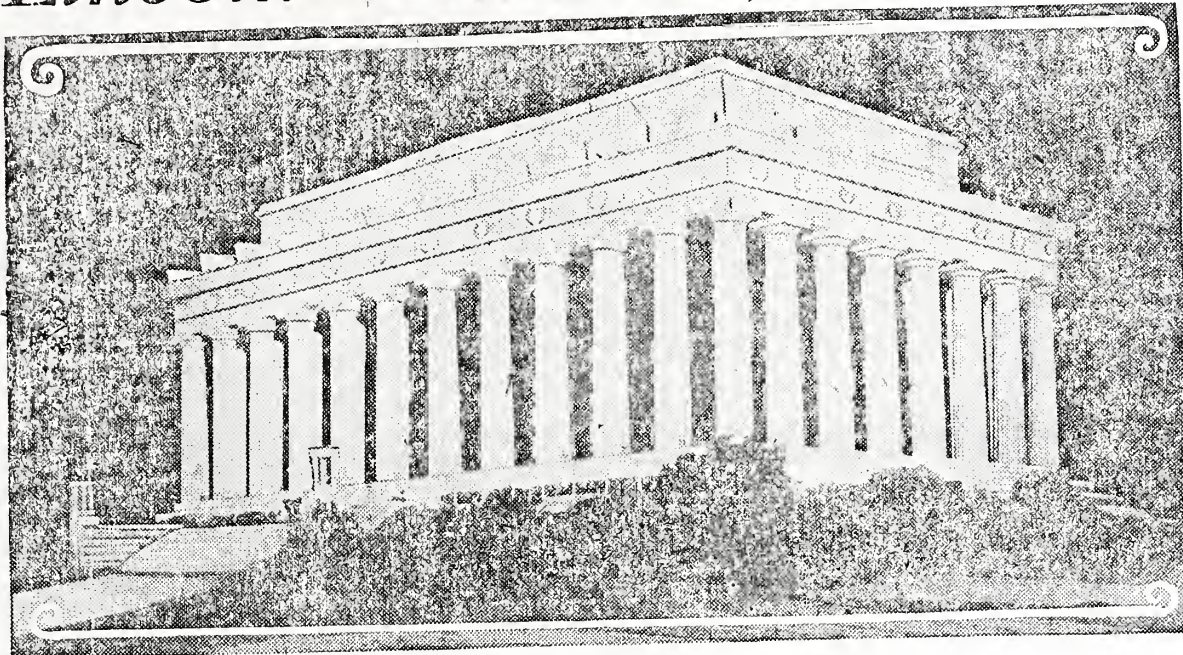
The Lincoln statue by Daniel Chester French in the Lincoln Memorial, Washington

*Dedicated May 30, 1922*

**T**HE heroic statue of Lincoln that dominates the central hall of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington is the most colossal piece of statuary work ever done in marble in the United States. It is also one of the world's sculptural masterpieces, and the story of how it was hewn and welded into its present superlatively beautiful form is an epic of artistic endeavor



# *Lincoln Monitor of the Night*



The beautiful Lincoln memorial at Washington, dedicated Memorial Day, photographed as it appeared when lighted by powerful searchlights. The reflection of the Memorial may be seen in the new mirror basin that stands on the grounds in front of the memorial. International Newsreel Photo. *Chicago Herald Exam 6-18-22*

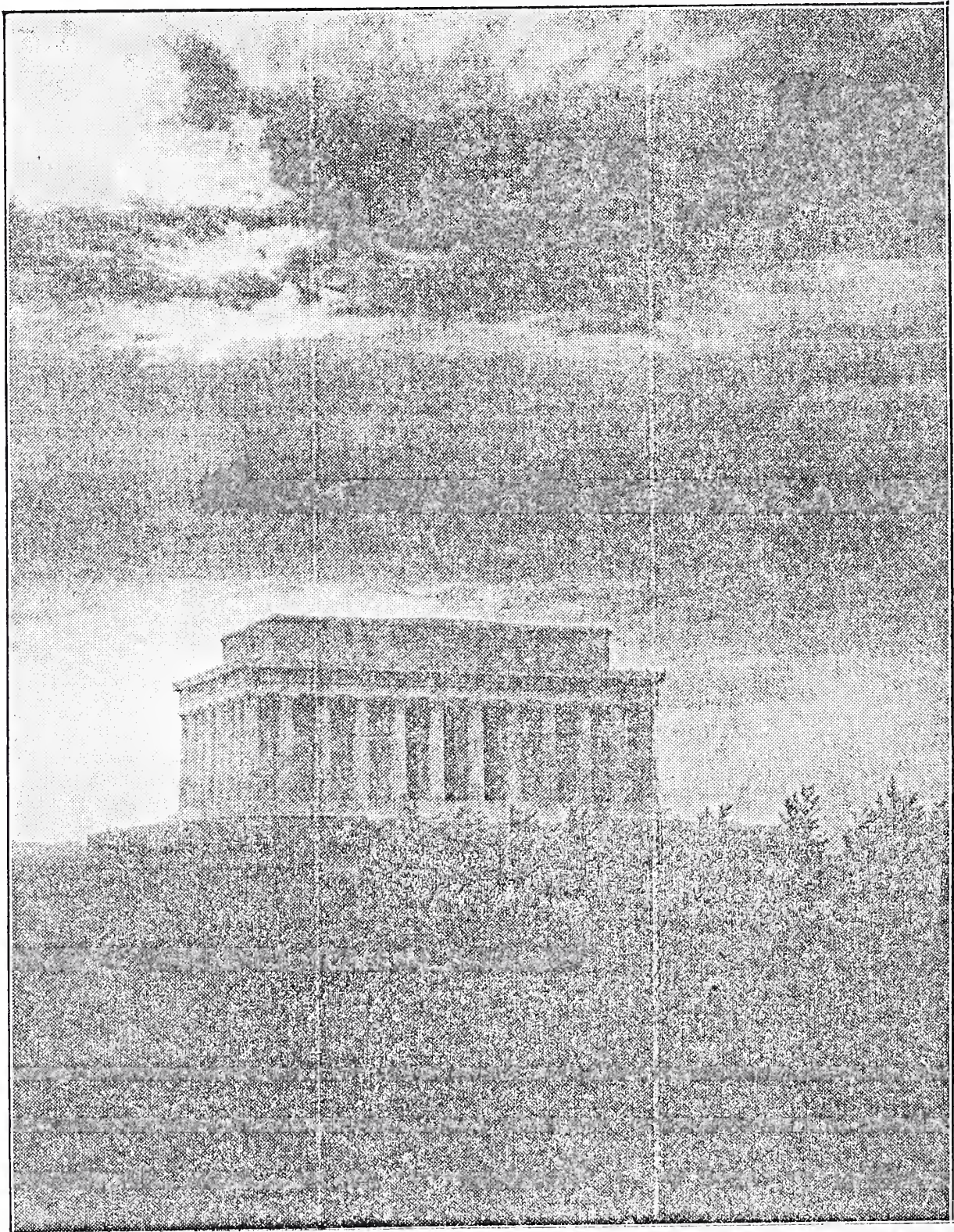
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# THE HOME FORUM

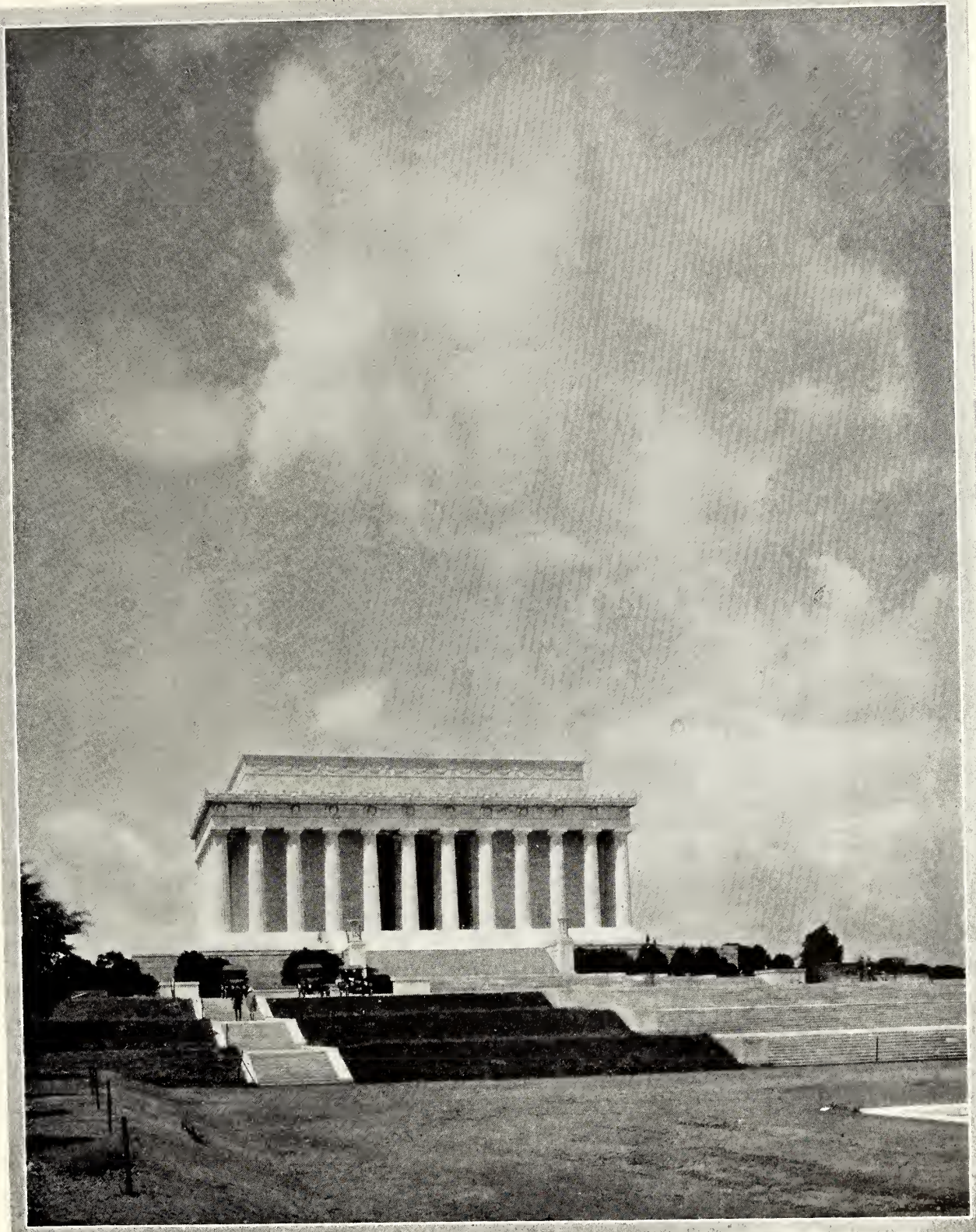
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Photograph by Richard Southall Grout

*The Lincoln Memorial, in Washington*





Harris & Ewing

### The Lincoln Memorial

*The newest as well as the most beautiful of Washington's many famous tributes*

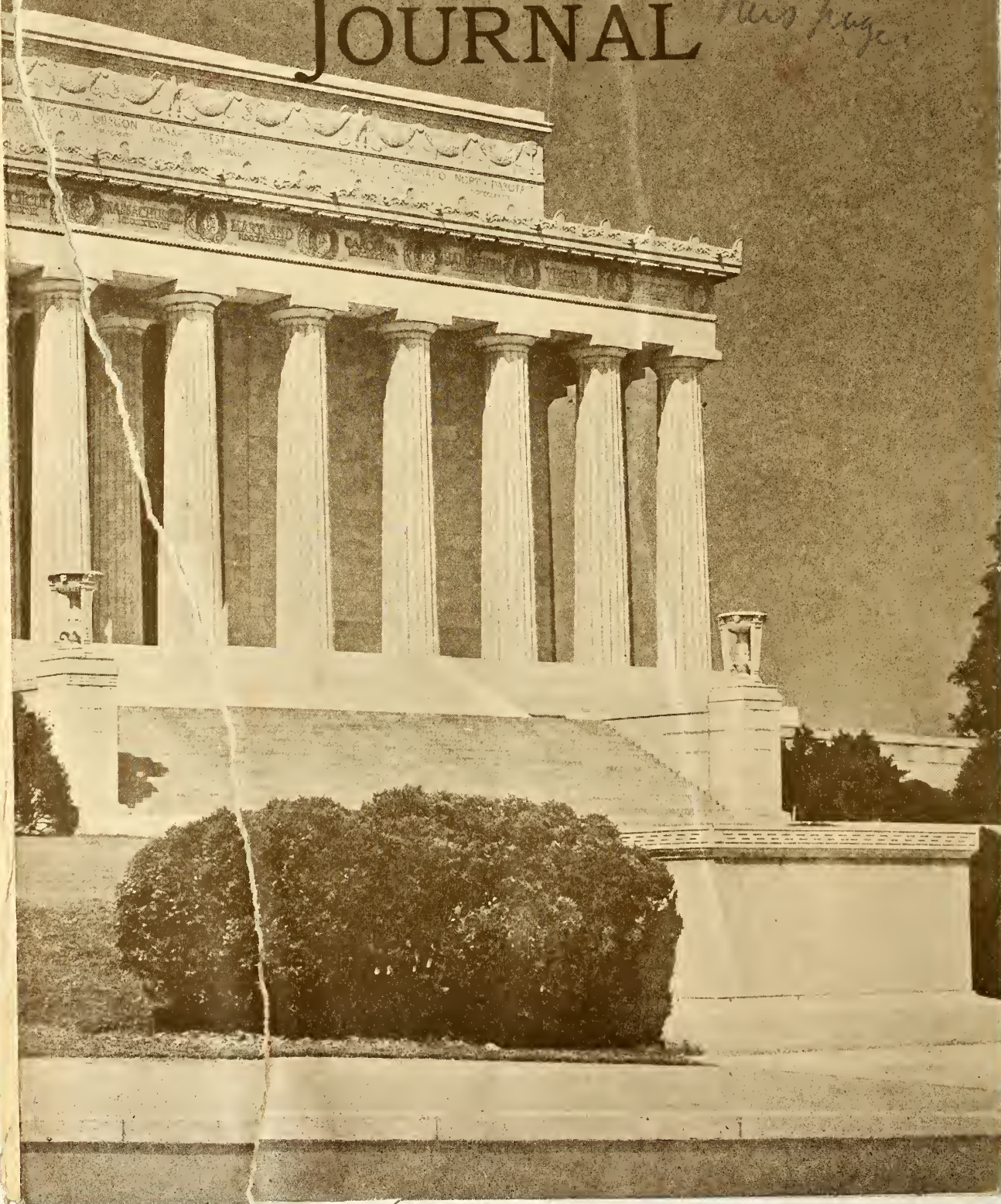
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Javern Popes July 1922



February, 1923

*Wilhelm Memorial*  
*Miss Page*  
The  
SUNDAY SCHOOL  
JOURNAL





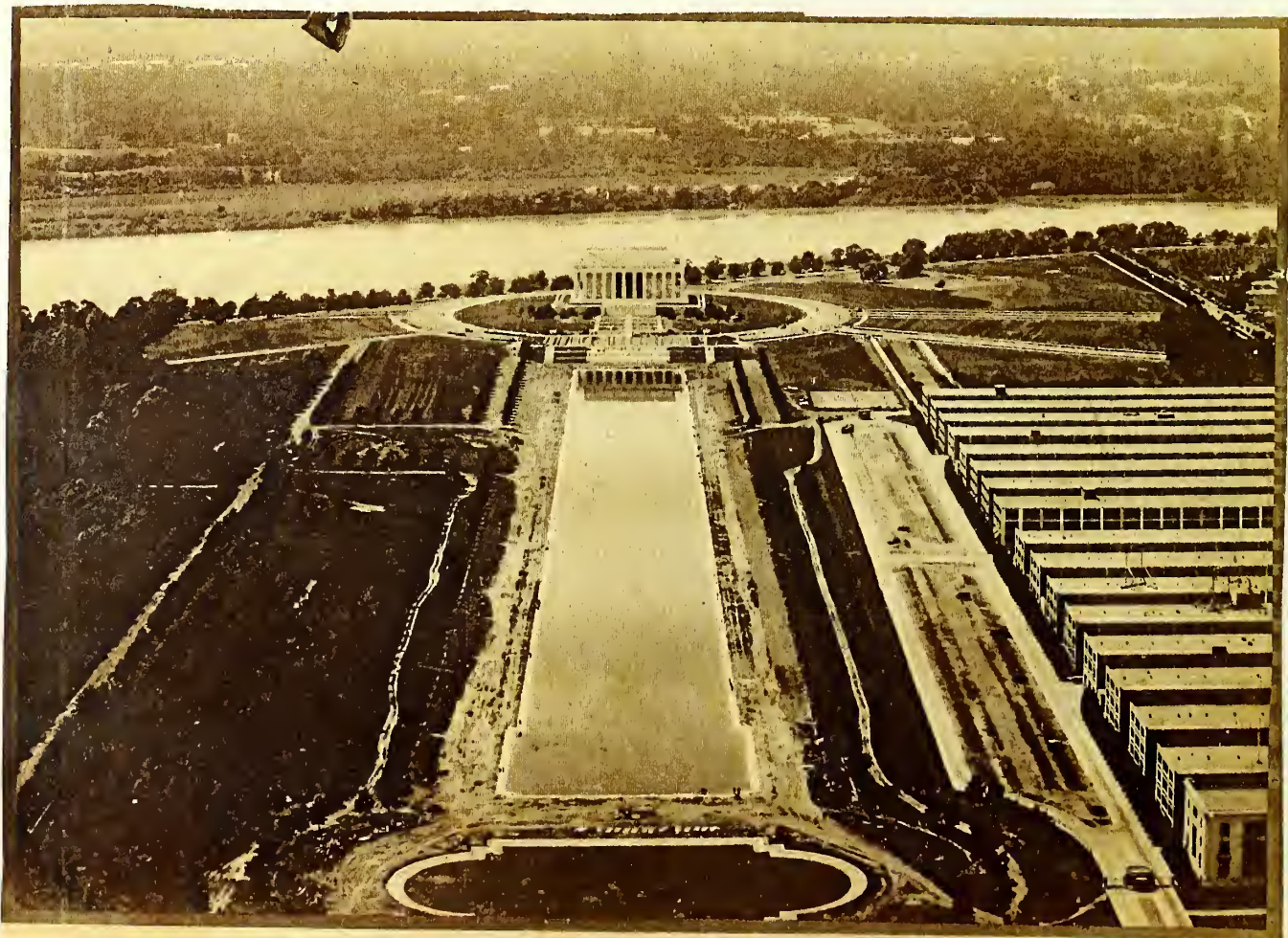
# EPWORTH HERALD



CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1923

DEVOTIONAL MEETING TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY 25





The Lincoln Memorial from the top of the Washington Monument.  
(Underwood & Underwood.)

*See also Underwood 2 11-23*





The Lincoln Memorial from the top of the Washington Monument.



years of that date upon the selected site in West Potomac Park south of the Lincoln Memorial.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY 1921

# 17. MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The history of this memorial from its inception to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, is given on pages 1681 and 1682 of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for that year, and the operations for 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920, are given at pages 1805, 1904, 1943, 2057, and 2044 of the reports for the respective years.

Work for the construction of the structure was practically completed in November, 1919, and the statue of Lincoln and its pedestal were completed and set in place by the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. The only work done during the fiscal year 1921 was the polishing of the pedestal of the statue, the painting of the bronze beams in the ceiling of the memorial, and the introduction of electric lights. The expenditures during the year were \$32,036.75. The total expenditures to June 30, 1921, on account of the building itself were \$2,592,049.75. Of the original appropriation of \$50,000 made by Congress for the expenses of the commission, including the cost of plans and designs, there has been expended the sum of \$49,996.

The sum of \$345,720 was appropriated by sundry civil act approved March 4, 1921, for additional work on the masonry approaches and terrace around the memorial, including foundations to rock. Under this a contract was entered into on June 24, 1921, by the Secretary of War for underpinning the terrace wall and approaches. Work under this had not been commenced at the close of the fiscal year. There was no expenditure during the year.

By the same act \$100,000 was appropriated for constructing roads and walks around the memorial and roads and walks leading thereto from existing improved roads. Under this a contract was entered into on March 23, 1921, by the executive and disbursing officer of the commission, who is the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, for constructing walks, curb, and gutter around the memorial and along the roadway leading out from the memorial on the line of Twenty-third Street to the roadway on B Street north. This work was nearly completed by the close of the fiscal year.

Considerable grading was done by hired labor for constructing the proposed circular road around the memorial and for the roadway along the line of Twenty-third Street drain pipe was laid and brick drain traps built.

The amount expended between March 4 and June 30, 1921, was \$24,116.73.

## The Lincoln Memorial

The popular ideal of a memorial to Lincoln could only be satisfied with a design combining grandeur with beauty.

Such is the great Lincoln Memorial—isolated, majestic and serene.

There are many interesting statistics about this memorial—the figures and measurements of its majestic dimensions and proportions; the fact that it cost quite a bit more than \$2,000,000; the consideration which finally determined the site in Potomac Park on the same east-and-west axis with the dome of the Capitol and the Washington Monument. But there are even more significant facts which one does not get from figures. One is that from the first digging to bedrock for the foundation to the completion of the memorial there was a spirit of co-operation and devotion on the part of all concerned, from the members of the commission to the stonecutters and laborers. The same workmen who were there at the beginning, were there at the finish. There was no strike. The cost of this memorial was far less than would have been the cost of a structure of the same size for secular and commercial uses. And in all the processes of what builders call heavy operation, from the quarrying of twenty-three-ton blocks of stone 10,000 feet up in the Colorado mountains and transporting them to the banks of the placid Potomac to the dangerous caisson work fifty feet underground, no man was killed and none seriously injured. This, too, in a stupendous work that was in progress more than ten years, counting from the date of 1911, when Congress created the Lincoln Memorial commission, with President Taft as its chairman. This commission worked with the Federal Commission of Fine Arts throughout the undertaking, determined to obtain a memorial which the American people would for all time instinctively feel to be worthy of bearing the name of Abraham Lincoln.

Henry Bacon, the architect, called as his associates Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, and Jules Guerin, the artist, and for the years of their work together they formed a virtual brotherhood in the spirit of Lincoln. They read Lincoln and studied Lincoln together.

Before one stone was placed upon another in his marble home of memories Henry Bacon determined that the great central room should be a place where the people "could be alone" with the Lincoln to be created by French. He planned, too, that in the lesser space, but not less sacred, the paintings of Guerin would tell again in allegory the meaning of Lincoln's immortal utterances.

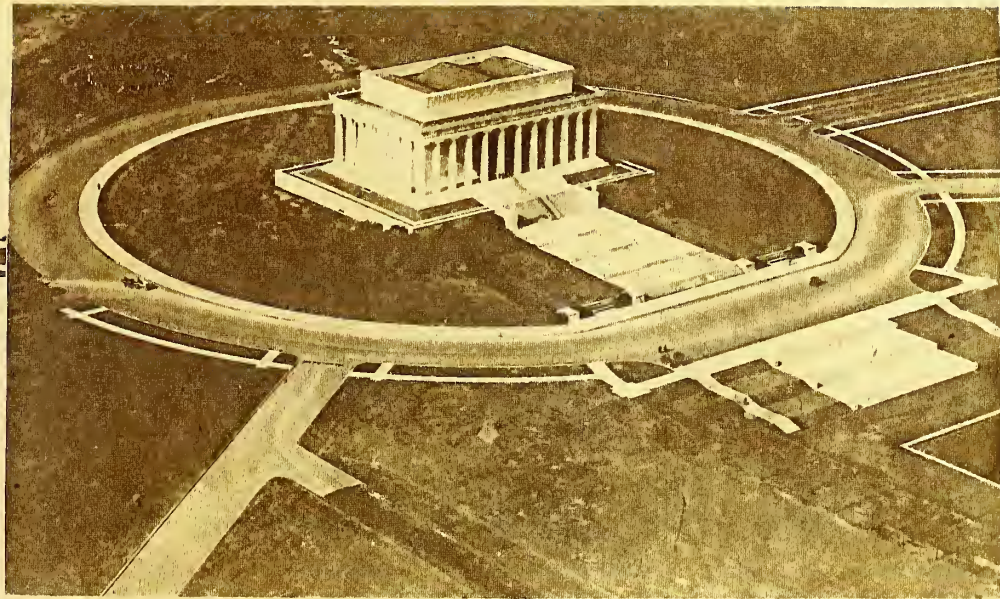
One of the best of the distant views of the memorial is to be had from the heights of Arlington across the Potomac, from the porch of Robert E. Lee's home, where Lee pondered and chose the other way.

And it is planned—at least hoped—to put, some, day, a monumental bridge across the Potomac from the memorial, from the great shrine housing the speech of "malice toward none," to the other shore, where 5,000 unknown and 25,000 known soldiers of the Blue, the Gray and the Khaki sleep together in peace.

Open to visitors from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily and from 1 to 4:30 p.m. on Sundays and holidays.

WICH TAA 6-4-1923

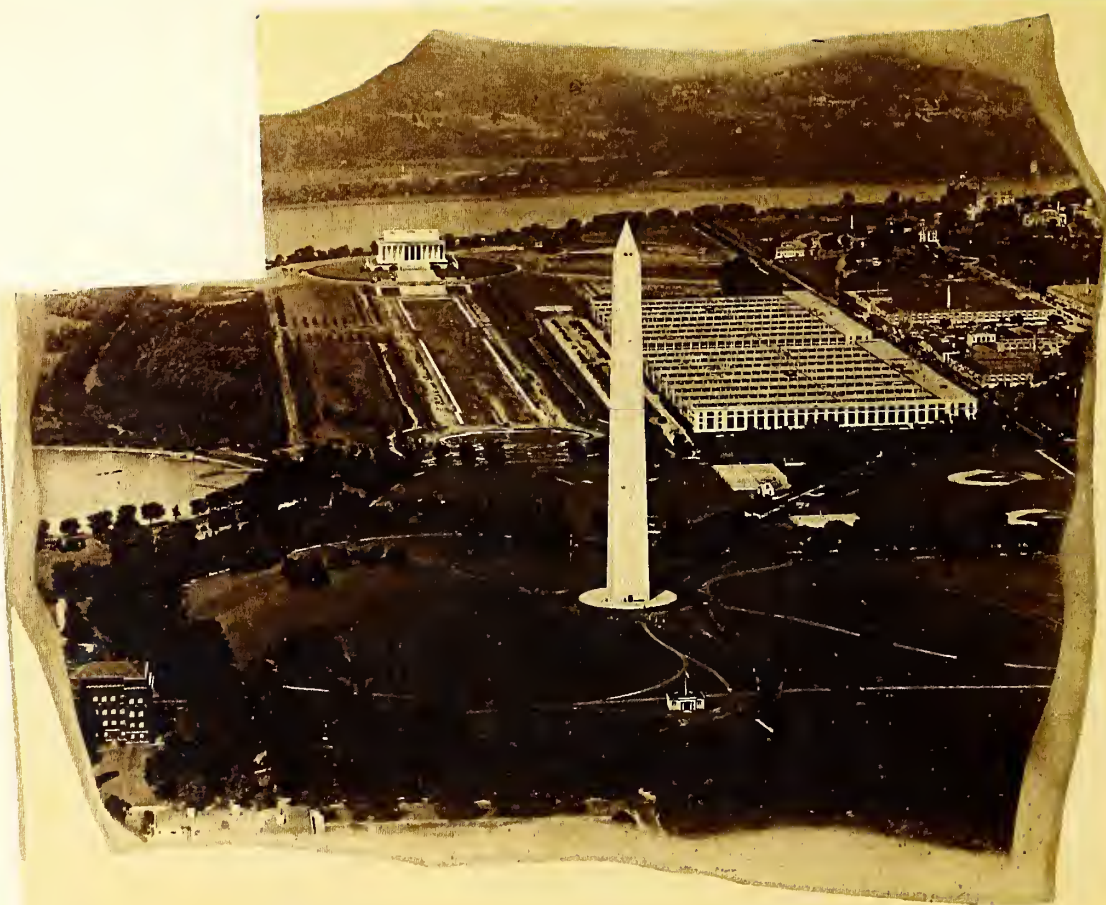
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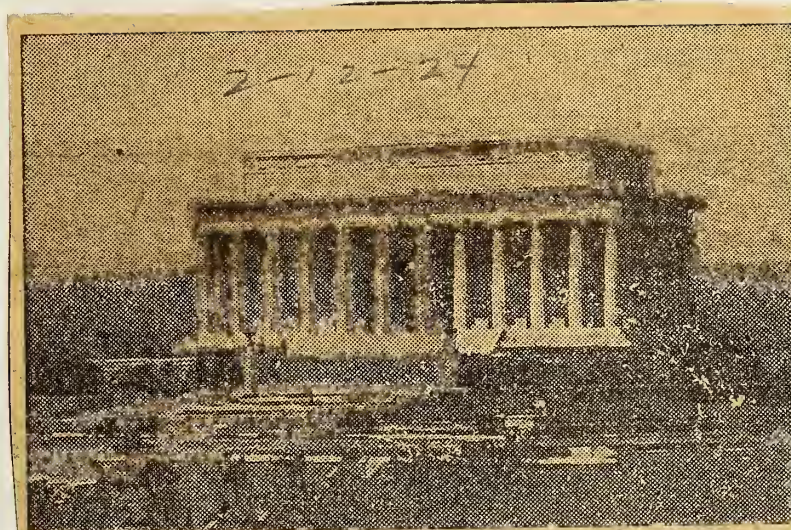
The Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., from 1000 feet up.  
(U. S. Army Air Service Photo)

Washington Memorial to Lincoln





The Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial.  
(U. S. Army Air Service Photo.)

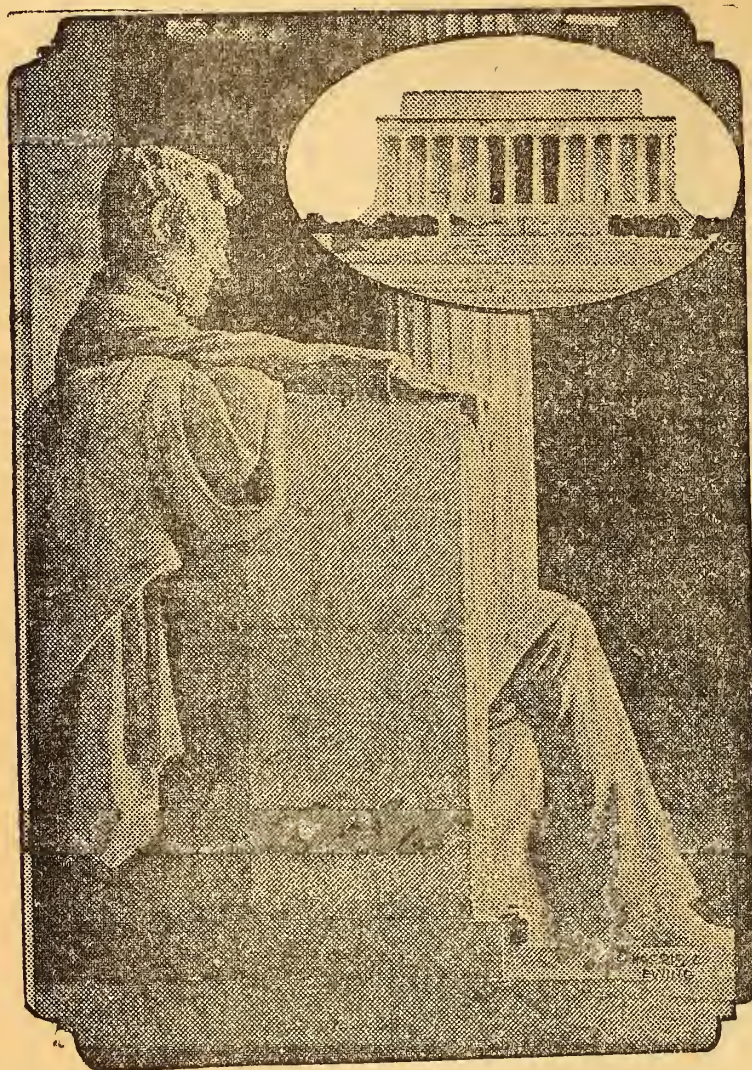


**LINCOLN MEMORIAL**—A view of the great memorial erected in Washington in honor of the famous president.

*Los Angeles Herald-Examiner*



# *Famous Memorial to Abraham Lincoln at Washington, D. C.*



This is one of the famous statues of Abraham Lincoln. The insert shows the wonderful Lincoln memorial that has been erected at Washington, D. C. The design and plans for this memorial were drawn by Henry Bacon, who won the honor in competition against the foremost architects of the world. Mr. Bacon died a few months ago. He was a student of architecture at the University of Illinois in 1884-85.



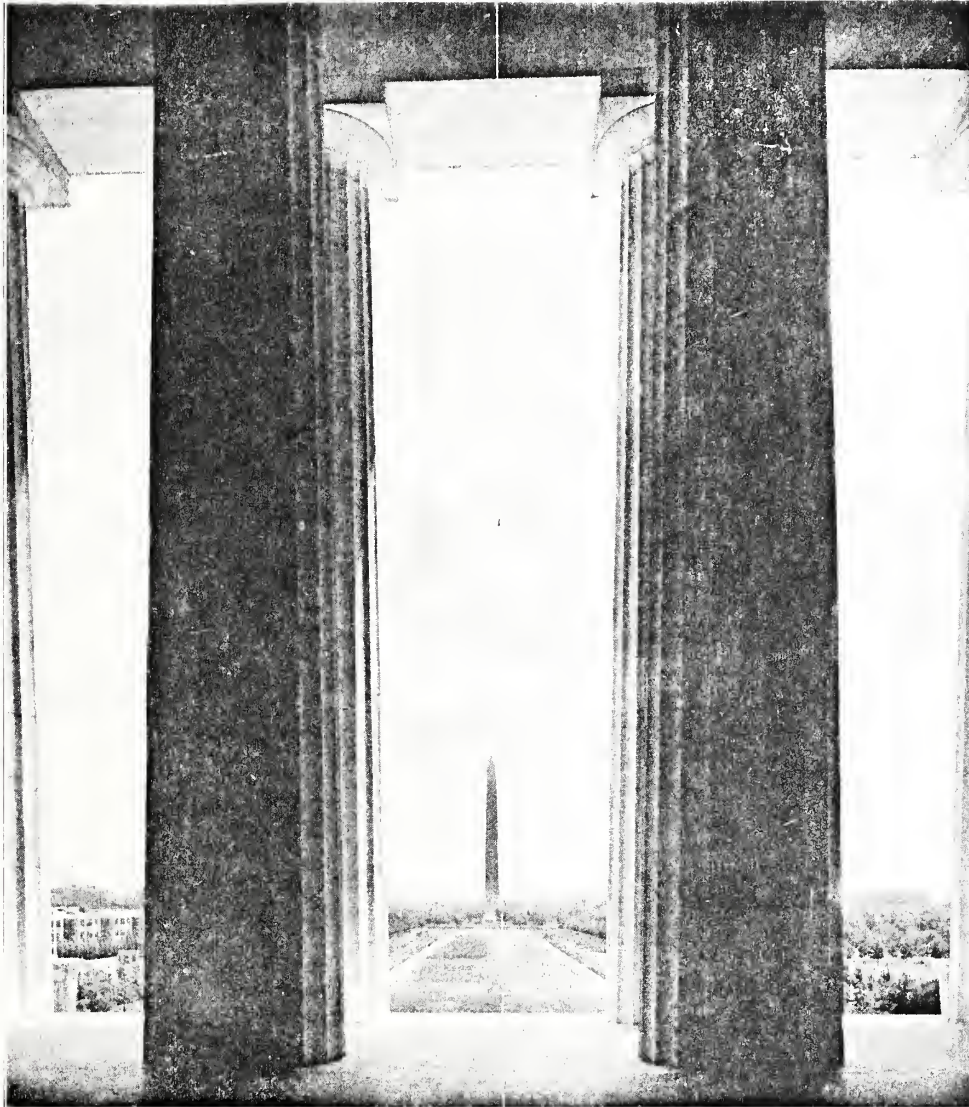


Photo Copyright by Harris & Ewing

AN IMPRESSIVE VIEW FROM BETWEEN THE HUGE MARBLE COLUMNS OF THE LINCOLN  
MEMORIAL OUT ACROSS THE MIRROR LAKE TO THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

3 111 1929



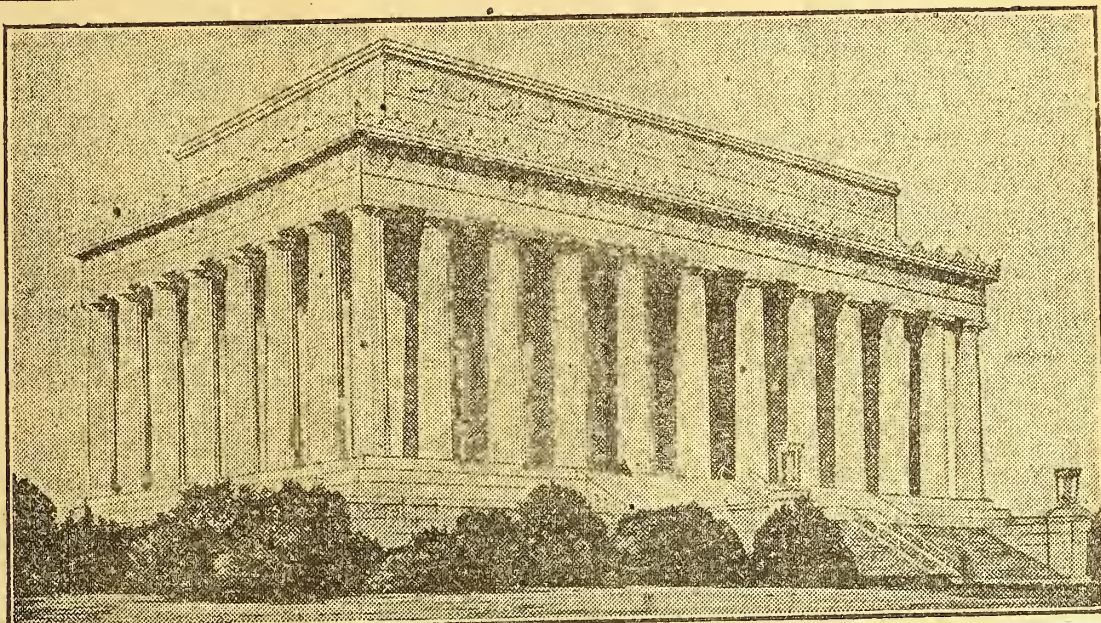


© Harris & Ewing

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KANSAS CITY JOURNAL.

*LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILDING AND HISTORIC SCENE*



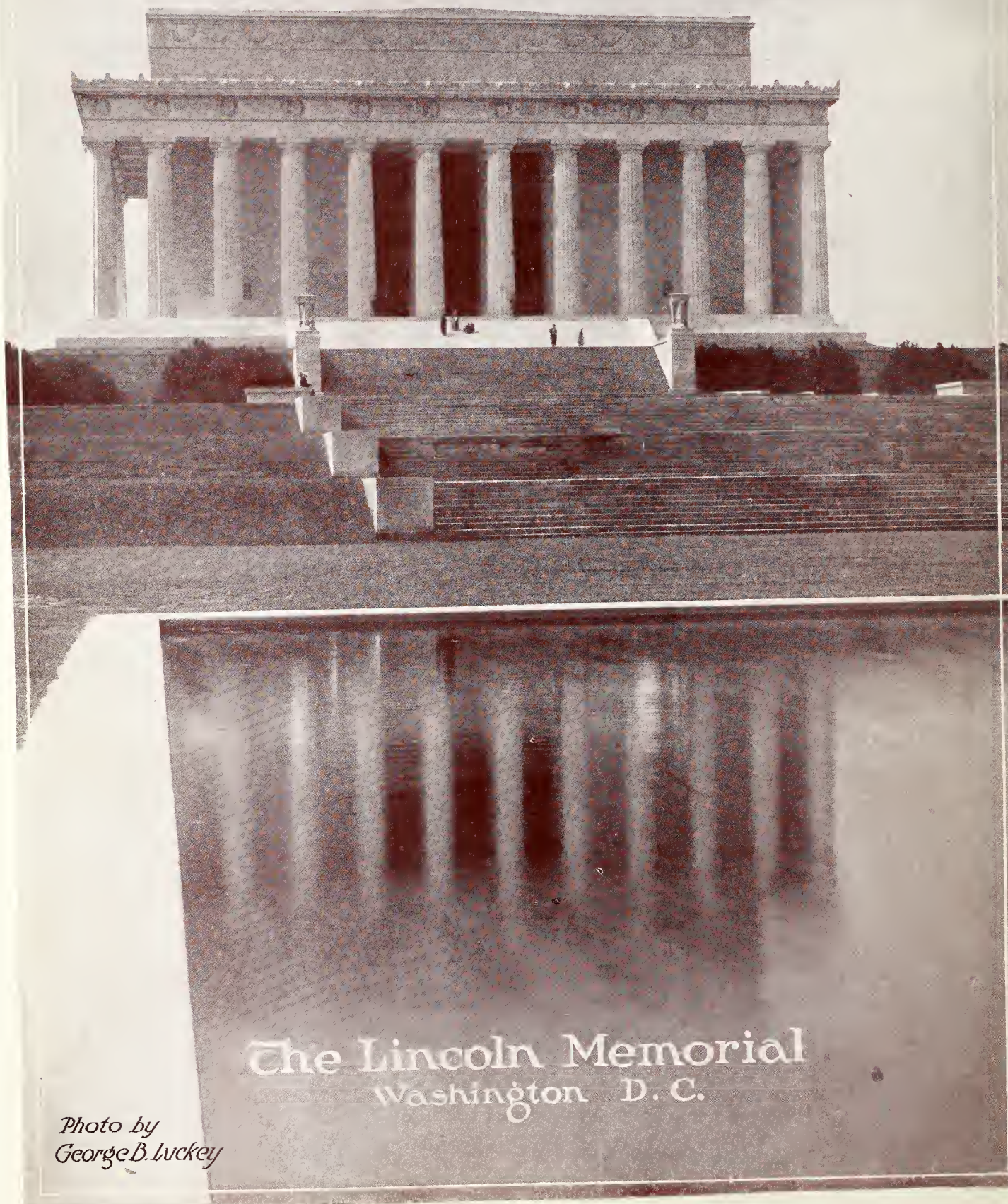
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1925.



# Baltimore and Ohio Magazine

February

1925



The Lincoln Memorial  
Washington D. C.

*Photo by  
George B. Luckey*





**A NATION'S SHRINE** — Entrance to the impressive Lincoln memorial in Washington, which will receive particular attention this week from tourists in national capital.

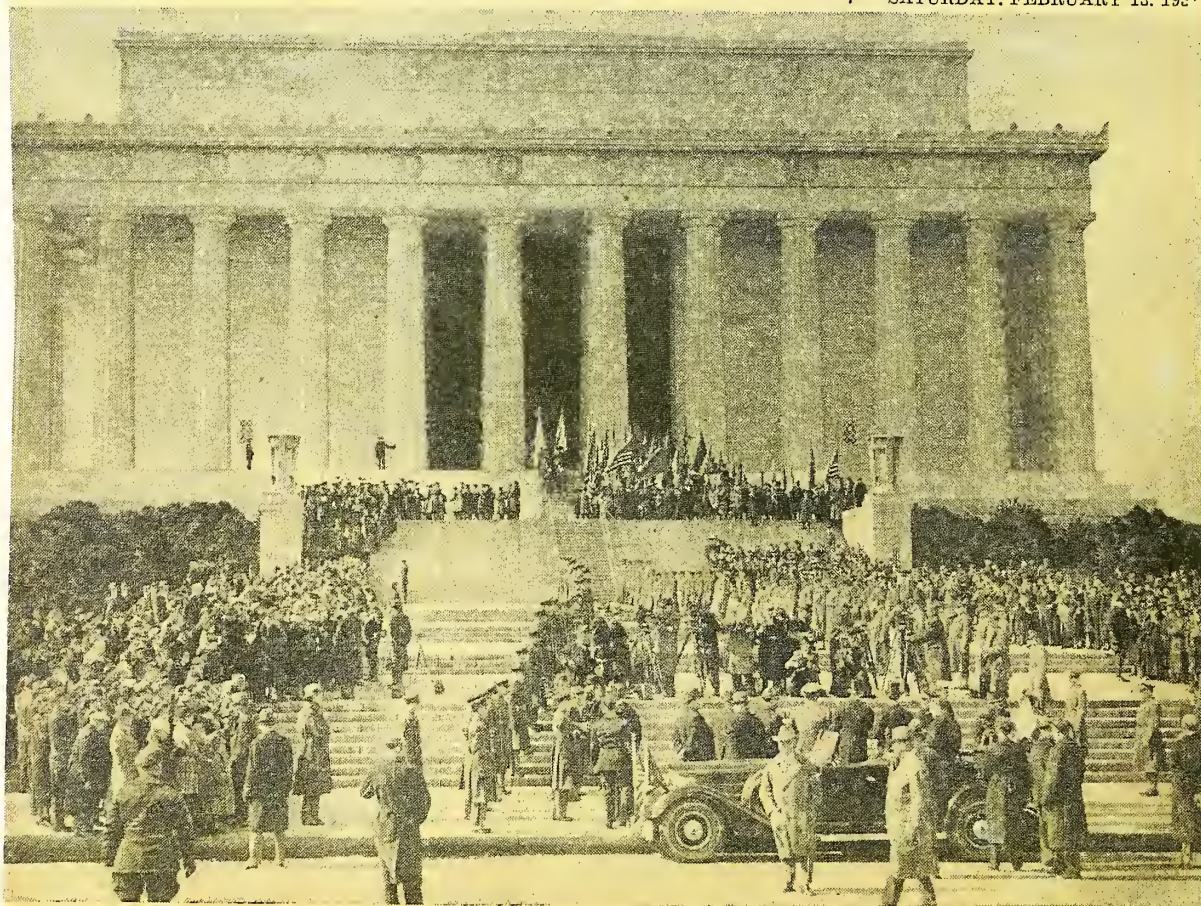
(Photo. H. Armstrong Roberts.)



## Honor Lincoln on 128th Birthday

**Washington Herald**

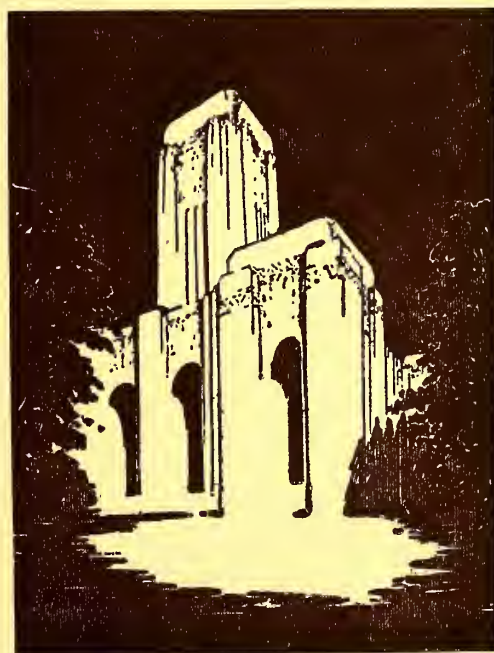
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1927



*A striking view of the scene at Lincoln Memorial yesterday as high Government officials, led by President Roosevelt, paid tribute on the 128th anniversary of the birth of the Great Emancipator.*

International News Photograph Service

# LINCOLN MEMORIALS





## LINCOLN

The color of the ground was in him the red earth;  
The smell and smack of elemental things;  
The rectitude and patience of the cliff;  
The good-will of the rain that loves all leaves;  
The friendly welcome of the wayside well;  
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;  
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;  
The mercy of the snow that hides all scars;  
The secrecy of streams that make their way  
Beneath the mountain to the rifted rock;  
That gives as freely to the shrinking flower  
As to the great oak flaring to the wind  
To the grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn  
That shoulders out the sky.

—Edwin Markham.



WHILE men have feet to move them, they will visit the shrines of those they admire. Hero worship is as old as mankind. It is ingrained. Essentially it is an act of worship. By many faiths it is enjoined upon the faithful. The Moham-medan visits the sacred stone at Mecca. For almost two thousand years, men have been making their devotions where the Master trod. Canterbury Tales, one of the earliest of the classics in the English tongue, deals with a pilgrimage to a shrine, already famous in the year 1375.

The millions who trek yearly to Europe, seek the shrines of religion, art and history. The Old World long since learned the importance of treasuring the places where Michel-angelo, Shakespeare, Rembrandt, Napoleon, Wagner, Frederick the Great, William of Orange, and so many others made history.

Other millions, who with increasing zeal, fare forth each year at home, are coming to know the places Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln—to mention only a group of statesmen—have hallowed by services to their countrymen. Of all the American group, it is interesting to learn, Lincoln is far in the lead, both in the matter of interest, and the number of places that are dedicated to some act of his.

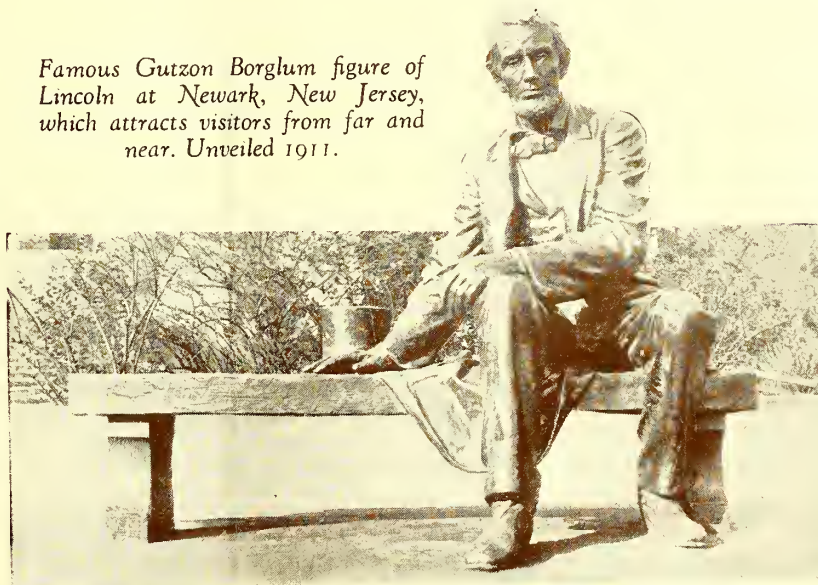
With the single notable exception of southern Indiana, where he spent the fourteen years of the formative period of youth, no great event of his life is without a memorial.

George Washington had been dead sixty-six years when Lincoln died. Washington memorials are still being erected from time to time, but in the less than sixty-six years that have intervened since Lincoln's death, memorials to him not only have wiped out the difference in years, that favored the Father of his Country, but have eclipsed in numbers, and every way, all who in any way might be considered compeers.

Lincoln was only one of three martyred Presidents of the United States. He was only one of three war Presidents. Yet neither a war record, nor a martyr's death has been able for the others to stir the public imagination to the end that shrines should develop from it, as has the career of Lincoln.

Writers generally agree that it was the man's great hu-

*Famous Gutzon Borglum figure of Lincoln at Newark, New Jersey, which attracts visitors from far and near. Unveiled 1911.*



—Photo by Underwood & Underwood





—Photo by Chicago Historical Society

*St. Gaudens well-known memorial, adorns Lincoln Park, Chicago and is greatly admired.*

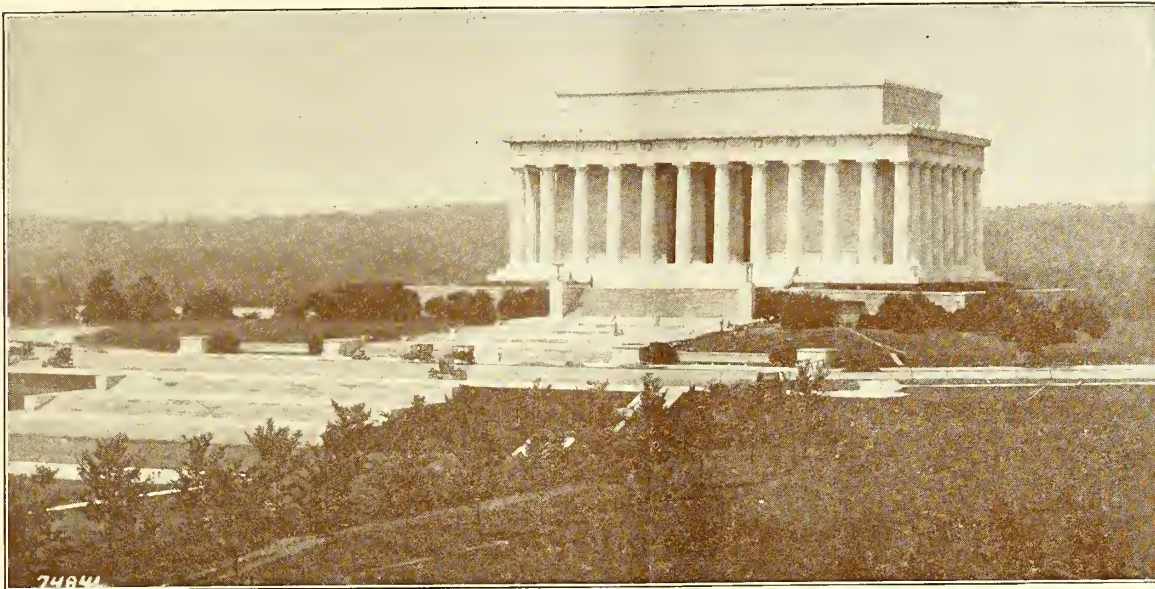
manity, his simplicity, his lack of self-seeking, his extreme honesty, in a word, those plain virtues, enjoined on all men, but exemplified by so few, that have made him the universal hero.

Memorials to Lincoln take all shapes and forms. Not only splendid temples in classic proportion and line, not only monuments and shafts, marbles and bronzes, but parks, and schools, colleges and universities, trails and roads, motor cars and hotels, libraries and lodges, and the ubiquitous stamps and one-cent pieces, perpetuate his name.

Not all of these uses of the name Lincoln can be freed from a selfish purpose. Not all of them represent a shrine. Not all invite the visitor from afar. But they do show the hold that Lincoln has on the popular imagination. They do show that neither usage nor age stale the interest in the subject. They do prove, whatever rank history may give to George Washington, human affection has given first place to Abraham Lincoln.

This is sufficient reason why his memorials outnumber those of any other American, that is why any spot truly associated with his life becomes a shrine which increasing thousands will want to know and visit. That is why remote places, which can not claim any connection with his actual life, still perpetuate his memory in bronze and marble, and men and women come from afar to see and to admire them.

The life of Abraham Lincoln falls broadly into four divisions: His birth and childhood, spent in Kentucky; his youth and early manhood, spent in southern Indiana; his grown-



—Photo by Commission Fine Arts, Washington, D. C.

*The nation's memorial to Lincoln, built in Washington  
at a cost of \$3,000,000.*

life and professional career, spent in Illinois; and the years of service and statesmanship, spent in Washington, D. C. One would expect the leading memorials to be at these points, and they are, with the exception that nothing but a couple of small stone markers yet distinguish his Indiana haunts and that spot sacred to him, the burial place of his mother.

But Lincoln memorials are not confined to those states.

Including Kentucky and Illinois, a partial list shows fourteen states and more than thirty cities and towns in this country and at least three cities in Europe, where have been erected memorials, of sufficient merit to cause persons to visit them from afar. These have ranged in cost from \$15,000 to \$3,000,000.

Equally as interesting is the democracy from which funds for them have come. The very first contribution on record was from a slave, given the day after the assassination. Old soldiers have given, of course, school children, probably numbering at least a million, have by pennies, nickels and dimes, added in the aggregate large sums. The several state legislatures and the federal Congress have supplied other large sums. Particularly have men of wealth and vision with substantial contributions shown their desire to keep alive the memory of Lincoln. Most of the truly great statues of Lincoln have some such connections.

Intriguing is the range of artistic talent that has found expression in the many public monuments to Lincoln. Practically every great sculptor of the last half-century has done a Lincoln and many have essayed the task, who but for that effort, would never have been handed down to posterity.



The outstanding, great memorials are at Washington, on the banks of the Potomac, a work of such impressive beauty and magnitude that any casual effort at description is quite futile; the memorial at Hodgenville, Kentucky, near which point Lincoln was born, and the tomb at Springfield, Illinois. These three are utterly dissimilar.

The Washington memorial is in the form of a Greek temple, done in white marble, and having as its central object of interest, an heroic bronze of Lincoln by Daniel Chester French. The building is by Henry Barnard. This temple has a magnificent approach. This memorial outranks all the other memorials in the nation's capital, with the possible exception of the Washington monument. It was erected at a cost of \$3,000,000. In addition, the city has at least four other recognized Lincoln memorials.

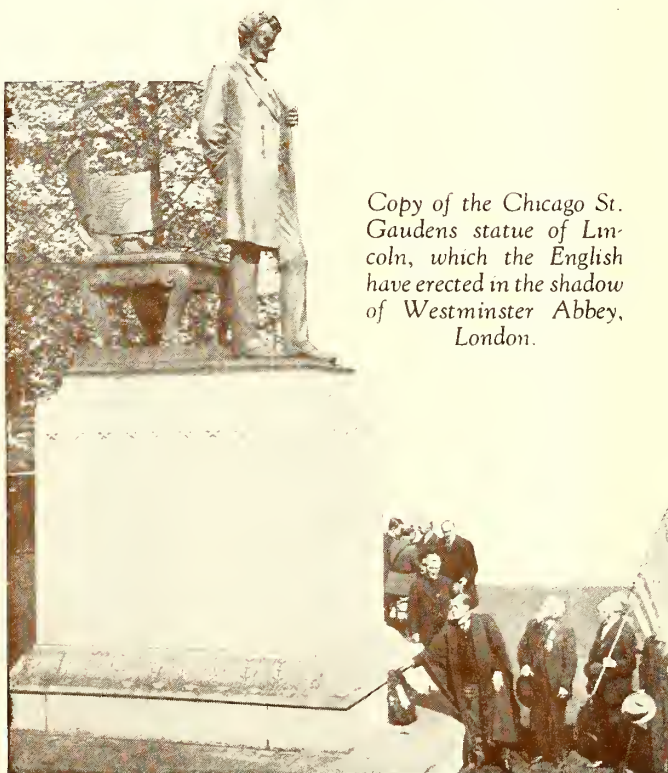
At the birthplace there are, in fact, two memorials. One is a seated figure of Lincoln, done by Adolph A. Weinman. This stands in the public square. The other is a temple of white marble, having some slight resemblance to the one in Washington, and covering a log cabin, believed to be the one in which the President was born. This memorial, which cost in excess of \$400,000, was paid for by friends throughout the nation, as the result of a movement inaugurated by Collier's magazine. It was dedicated in 1909.

Springfield, which prepared to receive its honored dead, shortly after the assassination, has an imposing monument on the top of a knoll in the principal cemetery. While there are decorative and symbolical bronzes and a figure of Lincoln, it is the tall, white

shaft, a true obelisk, that is the outstanding feature. Lincoln G. Mead designed this monument which was dedicated in 1871. A very large portion of the cost of this memorial was borne by Union soldiers.

In addition, Springfield has a fine bronze of Lincoln near the State House, a recent effort by Andrew O'Connor. It is one of the few beardless Lincolns that have been done.

Chicago, where Lincoln was nominated for the presidency, divides with Washington the honor of having the largest number of Lincoln memorials. Two are of outstanding importance. Both are by Augustus St. Gaudens, whom most authorities assign to the position of America's greatest sculptor of the last half-century.



*Copy of the Chicago St. Gaudens statue of Lincoln, which the English have erected in the shadow of Westminster Abbey, London.*

---Photo by Underwood & Underwood

The earlier, placed in Lincoln Park, unveiled in 1887, at a cost of \$40,000 shows Lincoln risen from a chair, as about to address a multitude. This memorial owes its existence to the generosity of Eli Bates. An exact copy of this, except for the semi-circular base, stands in the shadow of Westminster Abbey, London—a testimonial to England's good-will. The second St. Gaudens' Lincoln is in Grant Park, a colossal figure, designated as the "Seated Lincoln" to distinguish it from the other. This, too, was a gift. It was provided for by John Crerar, at a cost of \$100,000.

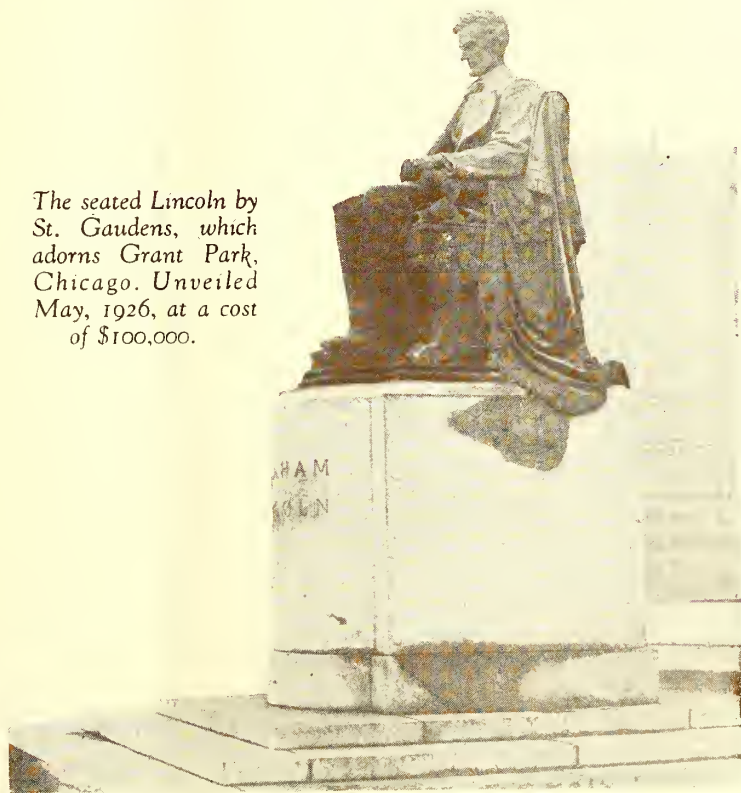
Another Chicago memorial that attracts visitors' attention is one in Garfield Park, by Charles J. Mulligan, called "The Rail Splitter," erected in 1911. It is one of the few figures which shows the President as a youth. One at the Stock Yards was purchased largely from funds given by school children.

As Lincoln, in life, was the subject of continual criticism, so his statues, after his death, have continued to invite caustic comment. Of none was this more true than the heroic figure done by George Grey Barnard. The original stands in a public park at Cincinnati, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. Its cost was \$50,000. It was to have gone to London, England, but London preferred a St. Gaudens. Manchester, however, was glad to have a replica of the Cincinnati figure and quite recently a second replica has been erected at Louisville. To the Louisville and Hodgenville memorials, Kentucky adds a third, a more than life-size figure done in bronze, which adorns the rotunda of the State House at Frankfort. This is a second Weinman work—standing, while the former is sitting.

No listing of Lincoln memorials would be even half way complete unless it included one done by that stormy petrel of sculpture, Gutzon Borglum. His Lincoln is at Newark, New Jersey. It shows the President seated, his tall hat beside him on the bench. It is very generally admired. It was erected in 1911, at a cost of \$25,000. Another Borglum Lincoln, in marble, is in Washington.

More than twenty-five sculptors are listed as having an accredited Lincoln among their works. Many

*The seated Lincoln by St. Gaudens, which adorns Grant Park, Chicago. Unveiled May, 1926, at a cost of \$100,000.*



—Photo by Chicago Historical Society

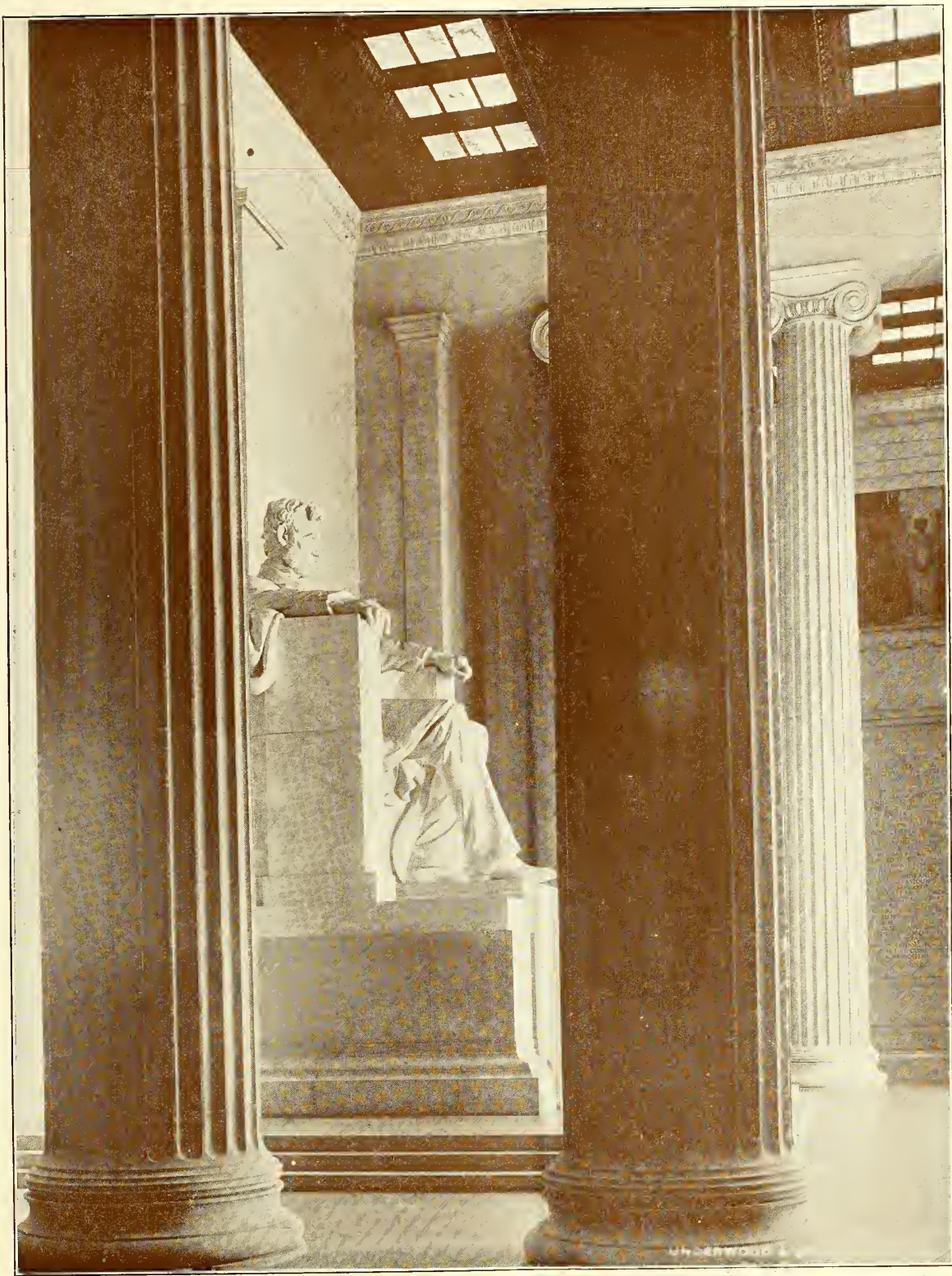




—Photo by Underwood & Underwood

*The obelisk, which surmounts the tomb of Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois.*





—Photo by Underwood & Underwood

*Interior of the beautiful memorial to Abraham Lincoln, at Washington. Figure by French.*





*Proposed memorial to Abraham Lincoln for the scene of the burial of his mother*





er in southern Indiana, as conceived by the architect, Thomas Hibben.





—Photo by Indiana Lincoln Union

*Only marker Indiana has ever raised to the memory of Lincoln's mother, buried in Spencer County.*

have been duplicated, or copied. The one designed by Charles H. Niehaus, for Buffalo, has been repeated for Muskegon, Michigan. Henry K. Brown did one Lincoln for New York City, where it is almost lost in the swirl of traffic about Union Square, and another at Brooklyn, where its setting brings it many admirers. Daniel French, whose work in Washington has won the world's admiration, has a second Lincoln in front of the State Capitol at Nebraska, in the city which by its name also perpetuates the memory of the Great Emancipator.

And this memorializing of Lincoln, this recognition of every place he has been—saving always Indiana—and some he never visited, still goes on. There are at the moment, four Lincoln memorials under way. One at Urbana, Illinois, will show what Lorado Taft, the great living authority on sculpture, believes and feels about Lincoln. A second will occupy a commanding corner park in the heart of Cleveland. A third will be in Jersey City. The fourth is at San Francisco.

It will adorn the new civic center. These movements have all been financed, but the actual work has not been completed.

To make the list anything like comprehensive, would go beyond the scope of this effort. Boston is matched by Berkley; Hartford by Tacoma. The battlefield of Gettysburg where the famous oration was delivered; Edinburgh, Scotland, where he never set foot—both have beautiful bronzes. Columbus, Ohio, where he twice spoke and had many political supporters, and Omaha, Nebraska, which he never visited, both have marble figures, that have brought visitors from afar, although neither ranks with those mentioned earlier.

And what about Indiana?

This question, dodged for a number of years has of late so pressed on the hearts of a number of the leading citizens of the state, that they have resolved that Indiana, which did as much to shape the career of Abraham Lincoln as any other, shall not be without its shrine to his memory. Those hills, sacred to the boyhood dreams of the Emancipator; those fields and woods where his body gained its giant strength and commanding stature, where he got his first knowledge of the great literature of the world, and

*Existing marker which shows location of cabin where Lincoln lived fourteen years in southern Indiana.*



—Photo by Indiana Lincoln Union





*Detail of Indiana memorial, showing imposing and massive tower rising from its center.*



where he first knew joy and sorrow, ambition and achievement, have an appeal that ranks them with the finest opportunities for a Lincoln memorial in all the world.

Already at the site of the original Lincoln farm seventy acres have been acquired. Landscape artists, engineers, architects, and artists are combining their talent in a proposal that will be worthy of Lincoln and the great state of Indiana. It will constitute such an object of beauty and interest that people will come from all the world to see it. Close to the Ohio River, and on main artery highways, reached by railroads and midway between Evansville and French Lick; the spot seems to have been especially endowed by Nature with every attribute that should mark a popular shrine.

The Indiana Lincoln Union which is the name under which the citizens of the Hoosier State are operating, invited for counsel and guidance Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Massachusetts, nationally known landscape artist, and Thomas Hibben of New York, an architect of equal renown, to suggest plans and design for the shrine to Lincoln and his mother, which will be erected in Spencer County.

*Lincoln, as Charles Mulligan pictures him. One of the few statues which shows President as a youth. This memorial is in Garfield Park, Chicago.*



—Photo by Underwood & Underwood

In explaining the landscape treatment appropriate to the Lincoln Memorial, Mr. Olmsted expresses himself thus:

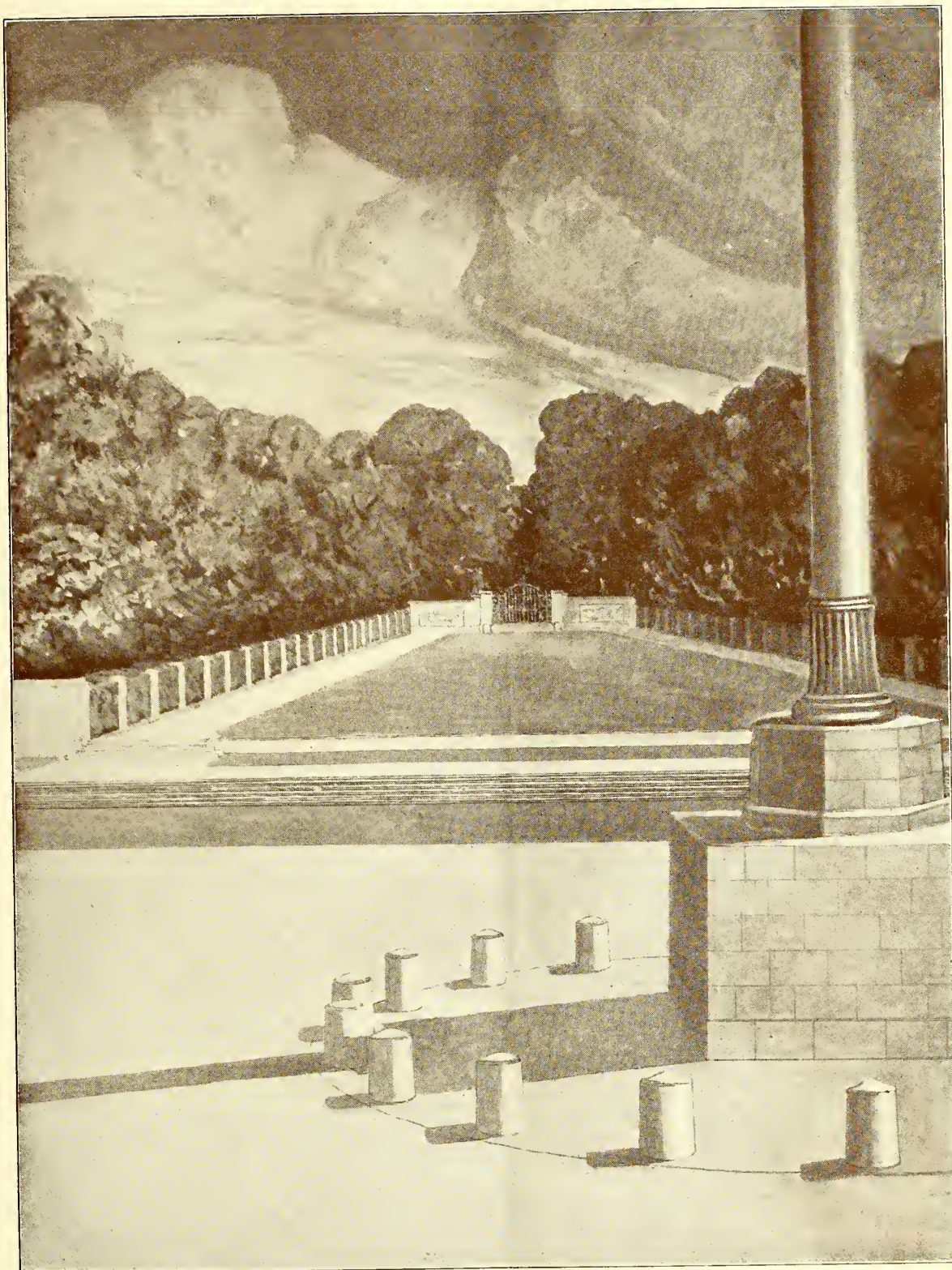
"From the beginning, it was plain to us that the main area, the sanctuary which includes the site of Lincoln's cabin and his mother's grave, should be freed of every petty, distracting, alien, self-assertive object. For that reason, the present state highway should be carried south and east of the sanctuary. The branch railroad now bisecting it should be carried east and north of it. South then of the new highway will be placed the service area, a tract of land perhaps twenty or thirty acres which ministers to the comfort of the visitors, a spot containing an elaborate edifice for the purpose of holding patriotic, civic or religious meetings and also provisions to take care of the ever-increasing automobile traffic. All vehicular traffic within the sanctuary, of course, is excluded.

"Furthermore, in this spot, provisions will be made for the occasional assembly out of doors under dignified and satisfactory conditions of crowds of varying size, up to several thousands, to listen to addresses and take part in exercises appropriate to the locality.

"The state highway thus deflected will serve not only as a physical but also a spiritual approach to the shrine. For that reason, at a distance of several miles in each way, strips of land of varying width will have to be acquired and these strips so far as they are bare now, must be replanted."

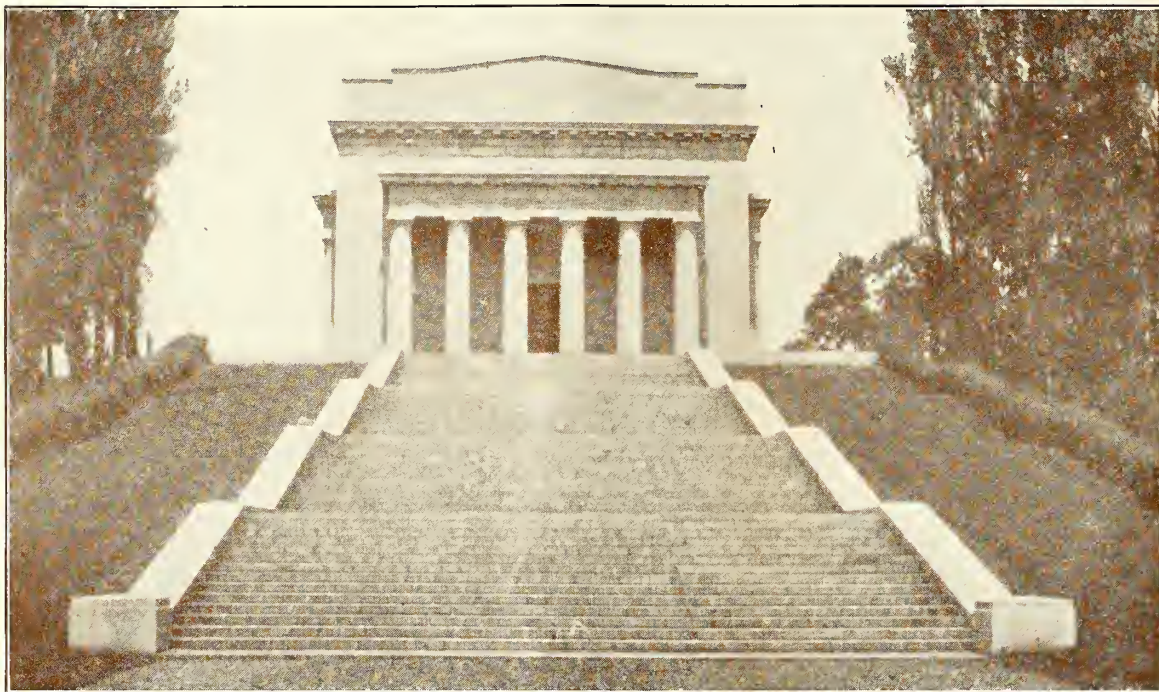
In the development of this plan, points of historic interest contiguous to the shrine will be suitably marked and even trees, shrubs, and wild flowers will be selected with a view to their historic and botanical correctness.





*Vista which the landscape artists will provide, looking from the central plaza, towards the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, just beyond the gates.*





—Photo by Louis A. Warren

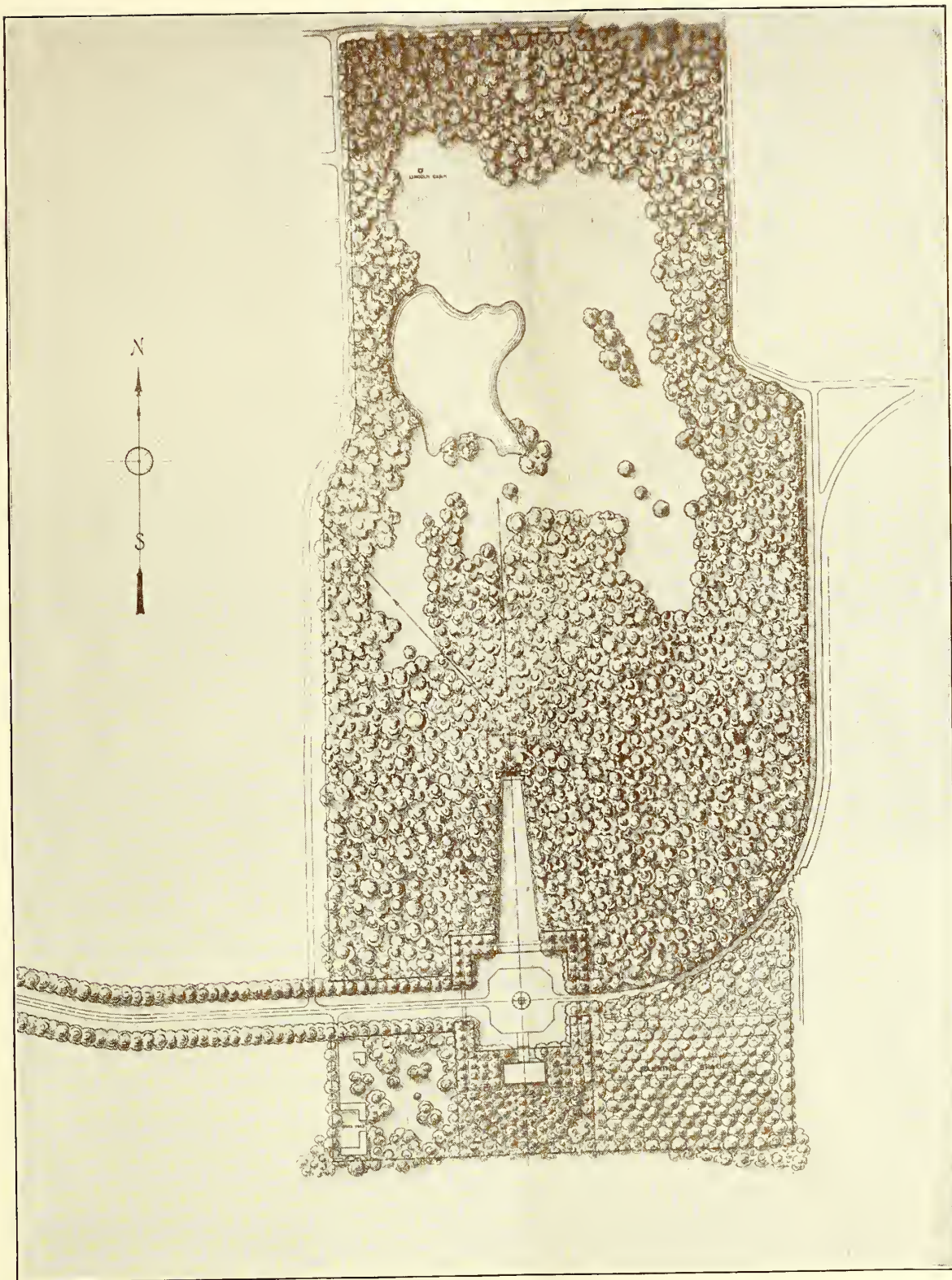
*The marble memorial erected at Hodgenville, Kentucky, to cover log cabin where Lincoln is believed to have been born. Cost over \$400,000.*

Mr. Hibben, who was originally a product of the state of Indiana, in describing the Memorial Building, which is to be part of the shrine, says that he has attempted to convey in line and material Lincoln's character as the world knew it.

"Such a monument" he says, "must be simple and pure truth of structure, expressing in its form all that we may of the man Lincoln. We have, therefore, conceived this memorial as such a monument as may be made in the same simple truth of structure and grandeur of scale as was the character of Lincoln. In no way is any material or any form warped from its natural use and the entire structural function of all parts is immediately apparent and sound. The building takes the form of a series of four quadrangular courts which surround the main structure, from which rises a carillon tower. These courts are bounded by open cloisters, which connect through the aerial pylons. Within each court is a pool with flowers and ivy on the walls. Above the arches of the cloister, there runs a band of low relief sculpture, which takes its definition out of the natural structure of the wall itself and in which is portrayed the birth and development of a race. The vaulted ceilings and the walls of the cloister are treated with frescoes. Through the arches of these cloisters are countless vistas of the other courts, of the pools, and of the tower which rises about one hundred and fifty feet above them.

"The tower is pierced with long, vertical openings, and within hang great chimes that, when played, will fill the whole surrounding area with music and fall like a benediction on all within. Under the chimes is placed an organ for those occasions of celebrating in music the memory which we here symbolize. On each side of the tower is an enclosed hall with high, clear windows lighting it from both sides and on the walls and ceiling are mural paintings in character with the building. The whole group, which is about two hundred feet in each direction and of sufficient size to care for about two thousand people in the courts, is so arranged that large groups of people may come here, and in the peace and gentle beauty it is our hope to create, receive new inspiration from its contact."





Plans by Frederick Law Olmsted for the landscaping of the shrine at the grave of  
Nancy Hanks Lincoln in Spencer County.





—Photo University of Illinois

*The newest Lincoln by  
Lorado Taft at Urbana  
near University of Illinois*

Plays and motion pictures have brought the great statesman to those who may take their history and their patriotism lightly. They must still know Lincoln. And they do know Lincoln. In no state is there greater interest than in Indiana. Never has there been so much interest in the state, as now.

The time, the place, and the object seem to conspire together for success. To the time, the place, and the object, there has now come a tremendous popular will and incentive. The hour has struck when the objective is to be accomplished. Indiana, which has contributed so much to the total sum of Lincoln's greatness, is about to take its place with the other states which have shared that privilege and like them to do herself honor in honoring Abraham and his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

The plans contemplate raising the sum of \$1,265,000. This will provide for the additional land, including part of Thomas Lincoln farm and site of the log cabin, the landscaping, the design and erection of the memorial building, necessary roads and also the moving of a railroad, which at the present time almost bisects the land which is to be parked.

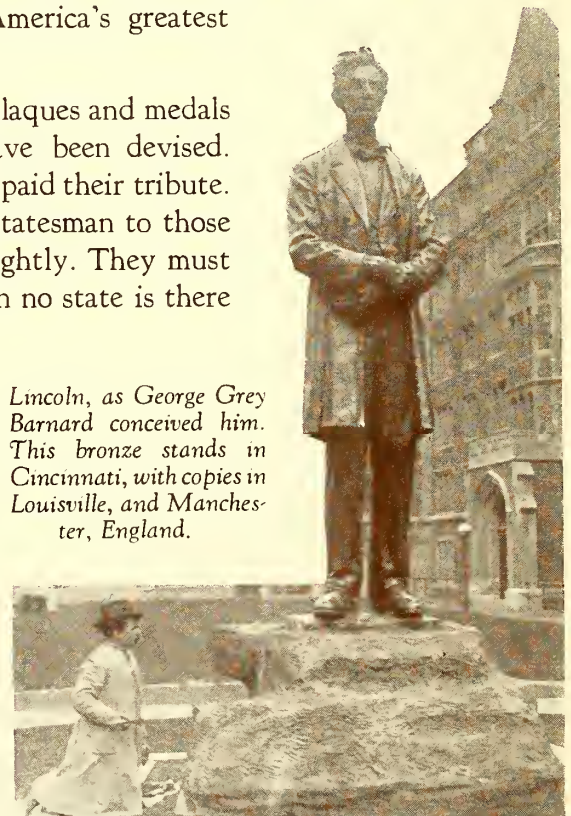
The fame of Lincoln mounts year by year. Literature increases almost daily. The Library of Congress advises that its list of Lincolniana published in 1906 contained 1,062 entries. In 1924, the books and pamphlets relating to Lincoln numbered 1,450. Many new titles have been added since that date. Joseph B. Oakleaf, in 1925, published a bibliography of Lincoln, showing 1,576 entries.

Comparing Lincoln with Washington, the Library of Congress says: "We find that up to 1907, the literature about Washington was greater than Lincoln, but since the centenary in 1909 the amount of Lincoln literature produced each year has been far greater than that devoted to Washington." At the present time, Lincoln leads all Americans in the records of America's greatest library.

Paintings, bronzes, plaques and medals in great numbers have been devised.

The mimic arts have paid their tribute.

*Lincoln, as George Grey  
Barnard conceived him.  
This bronze stands in  
Cincinnati, with copies in  
Louisville, and Manchester,  
England.*



—Photo by Underwood & Underwood

Done for the  
Indiana Lincoln Union  
in the interest of its  
work to perpetuate worth-  
ily the fame of Abraham  
Lincoln and his mother.

Printed in Indianapolis  
in September  
1927





# THE LINCOLN STATUE TO BE BEAUTIFUL

## Famous Pool to Be Lighted With Brilliant Colors.

By ROBERT SMALL.

(Copyright, 1923, by The Journal-Post.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Simple beauty, difficult to attain, is still more difficult to maintain against those who are forever seeking to paint the lily.

It now is planned to "decorate" the magnificent reflecting pool of the Lincoln Memorial here in Washington with two electric fountains, which by night will pour forth red, white, blue and golden streams of water. Lincoln, seated in the great chair of the memorial, will be complemented night after night to gaze upon this scene of Coney Island splendor.

No more will the full moon reflect the glory of the columned memorial in the placid waters of the pool. The electric fountains will bid the moon go hang, for what are the reflected beauties of the heaven compared to man-made shafts of light blown through painted glass?

### Memorial Is Retreat.

The whole conception of the Lincoln Memorial has been up to this time one of simple impressiveness. And the object has been ably achieved. The memorial is a retreat, a place for silent meditation. Lincoln, the thinker, sitting in the great chair, inspires thought. This inspiration has been chiseled into the marble features of the statue just as indelibly as it was written on the face of the living president.

The beauty of the memorial itself has been greatly enhanced by the completion of the reflecting pool which stretches its half mile of placid waters out toward the Washington monument. The pool adds to the memorial simply because it reflects the memorial. Now it is planned that all this shall be done away with by night; that instead of reflecting the memorial, the pool shall reflect the rainbow colors of two gaudy electric fountains. To many persons the memorial attains its greatest beauty with the coming of the night. It seems to catch the light of the stars on the darkest nights, and then when the moon is full, or waxing or waning, there is added lustre to the monument. But apparently this simple grandeur of nature is not enough. We must have electric fountains. The memorial by night attracts thousands of visitors who go there to fill their eyes and their souls with this thing of beauty.

### Two Fountains Planned.

That, however, is not sufficient attraction for the visitors. They are to be provided not with one electric fountain but with two. They may gather about the basin and have their view of the memorial entirely blotted out by the blinding rainbow colors of the playing waters. The reflecting pool is to be a reflecting pool no longer. Instead of reflecting the great memorial it will be a rival of

it. The memorial was created with the idea of reflecting the life and character of Lincoln. Just what part of his life or character would be represented by the mechanical rain-bows at night it is difficult to say.

Undoubtedly the fountains, upon which work already has commenced, will be pretty affairs. It is announced that each of the two fountains will throw a single stream, and 125 jets around the edge of the pool will throw converging streams toward the center. The work is under direction of Lieutenant Colonel Sherill, chief military aide to President Harding, and will be completed in the early autumn. Washington always has been deficient in fountains. It frequently has been suggested that memorials in this city should take the nature of fountains rather than statues. The fountains planned by Colonel Sherill would add to the city's beauty. But there is a fitting place for everything and it does not seem right that the placid waters of the pool reflecting the nature of Lincoln should be disturbed by playing fountains. They simply are out of the picture.

### Richmond Incident Recalled.

The proposed embellishment of the Lincoln pool, with the two fountains serves to recall an incident in Richmond, Va., not so many years ago. A newly elected and somewhat zealous state official decided by himself that the famous equestrian statue of George Washington in Capitol park, and the various bronze groups and figures surrounding it needed cleaning and polishing very badly. He had noted that they were all black and green from the ravages of time and he allowed that they would all look much better if properly polished so that they would glint and sparkle in the noon-day sun.

Whereupon he bought a large quantity of metal cleaning and polishing fluid and started to work. Fortunately this was one time when the Father of his country was not first. The workers started on one of the smaller figures. They had cleaned and polished a goodly portion of the bronze when a stroller in the park noticed what was going on. He spread the story and within a few minutes a crowd of a thousand or more persons had gathered in angry protest at the sacrilege. Needless to say the work was soon stopped but not until some of the hot heads had called for a rope.

### Clever Golf Developed.

The national golf championship held this week for the players of the municipal links of the country, developed some wonderfully clever golf on the part of the public course golfers. It also gave a new meaning to the height of nonchalance. Only the championship flight in the tournament was played over the public court in East Potomac park.

Three flights made up of players who failed to qualify in the first 32

played matches at the Columbia Country club where the national open championship was held two years ago. It was at Columbia that the height of nonchalance occurred. One of the public linksmen was observed in a streaming shower bath with head held awkwardly to one side, smoking a big black cigar.

6-30-23  
Q. Are the letters of the inscriptions in the Lincoln Memorial made of bronze? S. R. T.

A. It was originally planned that they should be, but a change was made when it was decided that a certain amount of dampness, which must pervade the building might affect the metal and stain the walls. Hence the letters were chiseled into the stone and darkened to simulate metal letters.

Q. Why are the columns surrounding the Lincoln Memorial irregularly spaced? J. H. S.

A. In the spacing of colonnades such as surround the Lincoln Memorial the outside columns are always spaced nearer together than any of the others and there is usually a variation in all the spaces. This is especially true of Greek Doric columns. One reason is, that it gives a more pleasing general effect and another reason is, that the view through columns along the side of the building shows the outline of the two end columns which would not be the case if spaced as wide as the central columns. These columns are not vertical, the outside of them lean inward at a slightly less inclination than the columns surrounding them.

Q. When was the Lincoln Memorial begun? A. E. G.

A. The Lincoln Memorial in Washington was commenced on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, 1914. The foundation was completed and the cornerstone laid on the twelfth of February, 1915. The memorial was erected in accordance with acts of congress of the ninth of February, 1911, and the twenty-eighth of February, 1916.

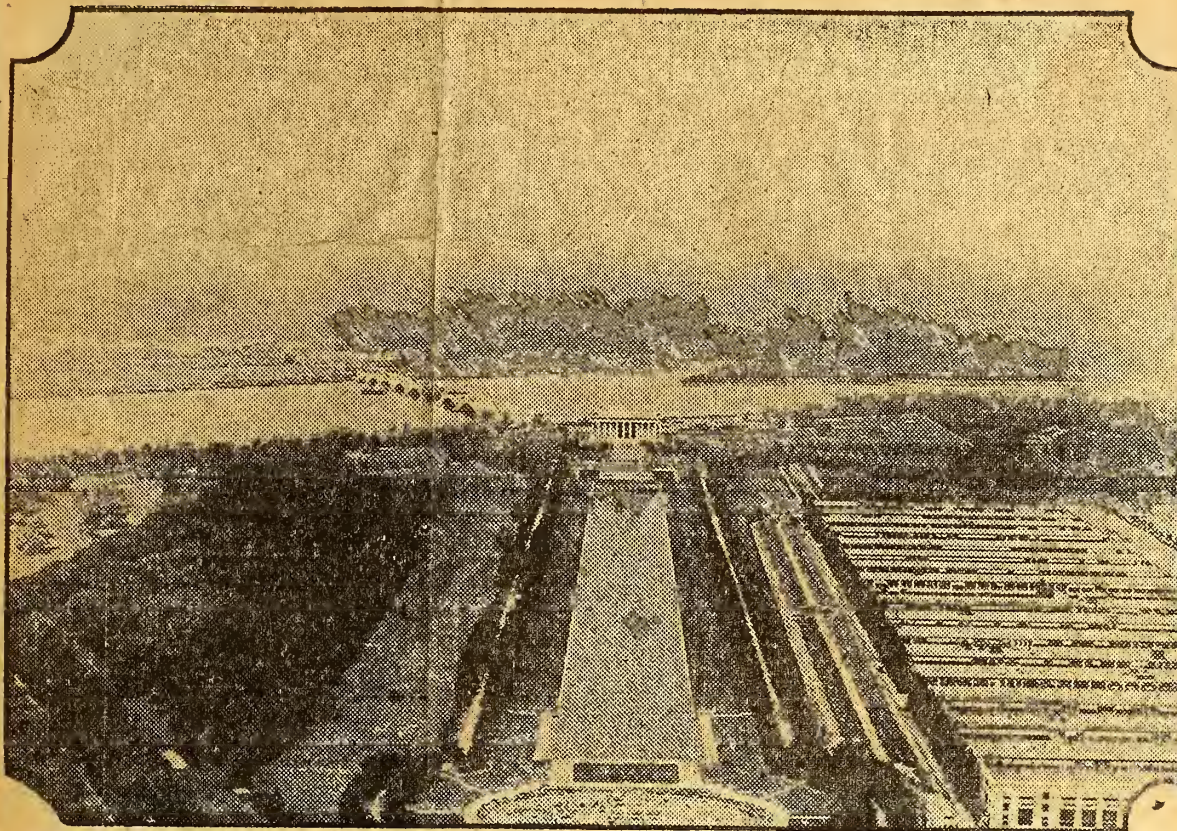




FRONT VIEW of the  
Lincoln Memorial,  
which stands in the  
Mall as a majestic trib-  
ute to the memory of  
the martyred President.  
Henry Miller Service.



## A View From Washington Monument



An artistic photograph taken from the Washington Monument of the Lincoln Memorial showing the Arlington Memorial Bridge. Upon completion this bridge will connect Potomac Park with Arlington.

### SEN. OVERMAN AIMS TO BRING SOUTH CLOSER

**Proposes to Remove Last  
Traces of Sectional  
Feeling.**

NORFOLK, Va., July 26 (AP).—Abolition of the last faint traces of sectional feeling between the north and the south is the goal of Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina.

His plan is for statutes for the bridge now being built across the Potomac river.

Senator Overman is seventy-five years old and has served his state in the senate for twenty-six years. As a conception worthy of the wisdom of his years as well as the traditional culture of his beloved "old south" his suggestion has received attention of the memorial bridge commission, and a report will be made at the next session of congress.

The bridge itself a symbol of nation no longer divided, will

to the Lincoln memorial on the Washington side and touch Arlington cemetery in Virginia.

Senator Overman has suggested that two sculptural female figures typifying the north and the south should be erected in the center of the bridge. At the northern end he would place a figure of General Grant looking south and on the other side a figure of General Lee looking north.

And to stress the idea of absolute unity between the two sections Senator Overman's plan stipulates that the figures of the two famous fighters be posed in attitudes and facial expressions of peace and understanding as they look toward the lands which they once wished to conquer.

ALBANY N. Y. NEWS  
JULY 26, 1929

#### LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

Sir— It was the cost of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.? Who made the statue of Lincoln inside the building? READER.

The Lincoln Memorial cost \$3,000,000. The statue of Lincoln, in white marble, was executed by the sculptor Daniel Chester French.—Ed.

NEWARK N J CALL  
AUGUST 4, 1929

### Lincoln Memorial Pool Being Given New Bottom

Contractors expect soon to complete laying of a reinforced concrete bottom in the small reflecting pool between Seventeenth Street and the Lincoln Memorial.

The bituminous bottom has been removed and a six-inch cinder bed, impregnated with asphalt pitch, laid. Asbestos waterproofing and a layer of slate will give the pool a substantial bottom. The contractors, Rose Bros., soon will start work on cleaning and renovating the bottom of the large reflecting pool.

WASHINGTON D C HERALD  
AUGUST 2, 1929





**No Belittlin'**

**Y**OU may be surprised, as Your Neighbor was, after taking a look at the new Arlington Memorial Bridge since its main construction is practically completed, to see how close it lies to the water.

Key Bridge at Georgetown is much higher. So are all the other bridges here.

The reason is the same very good one that prevents Washington from being a city of skyscrapers. Skyscrapers would dwarf the White House, Treasury and other public buildings. A high bridge leading to the Lincoln Memorial would dwarf that magnificent structure.

Tall pylons which were projected for the approach to the bridge have been omitted for the same reason, and statues will be substituted for them.

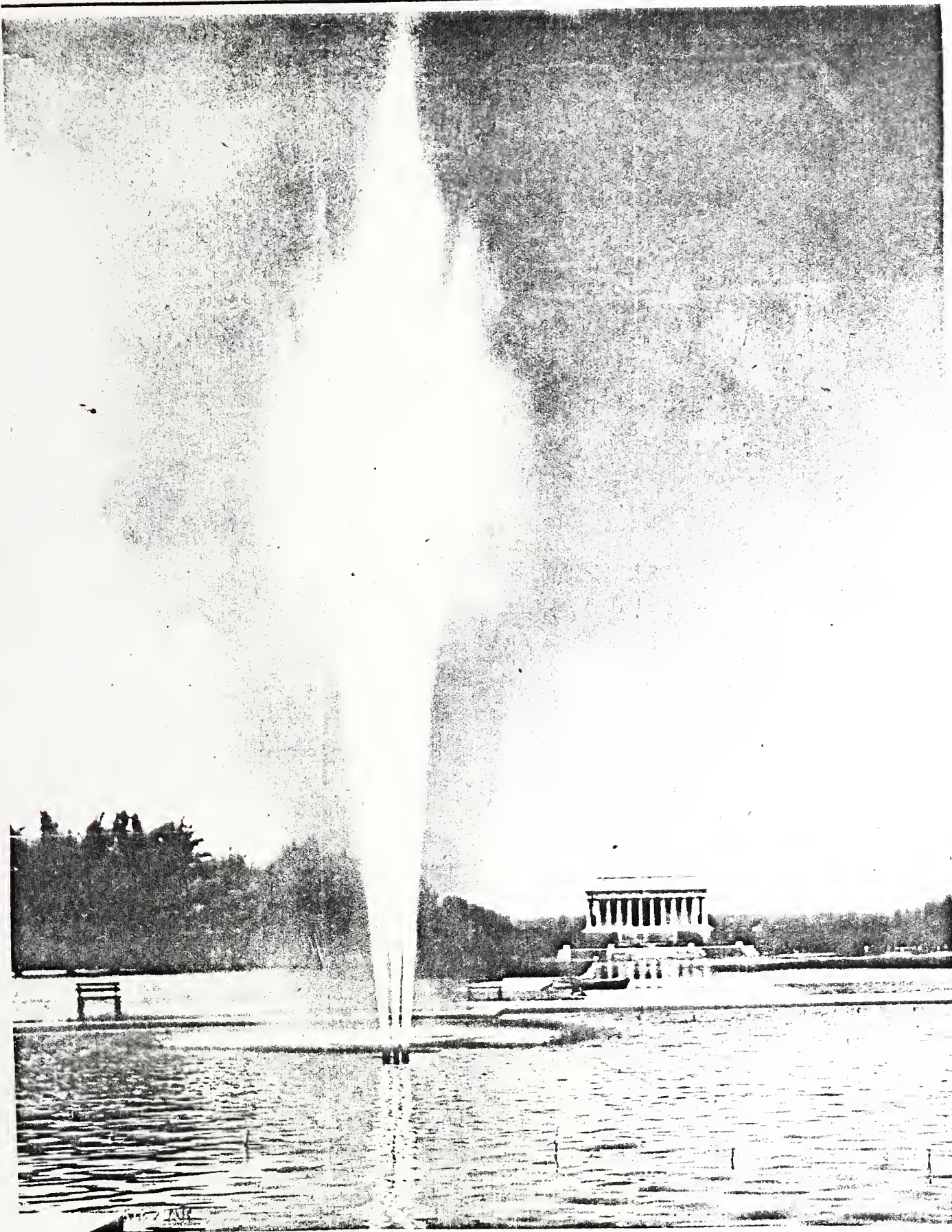
WASHINGTON, D. C. NEWS  
JULY 29, 1929

**LOOKING ACROSS THE POTOMAC IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.** A view taken from the Washington Monument of the Lincoln Memorial, showing also the new Arlington Memorial Bridge, which when completed will connect Potomac Park with Arlington.

Underwood

over



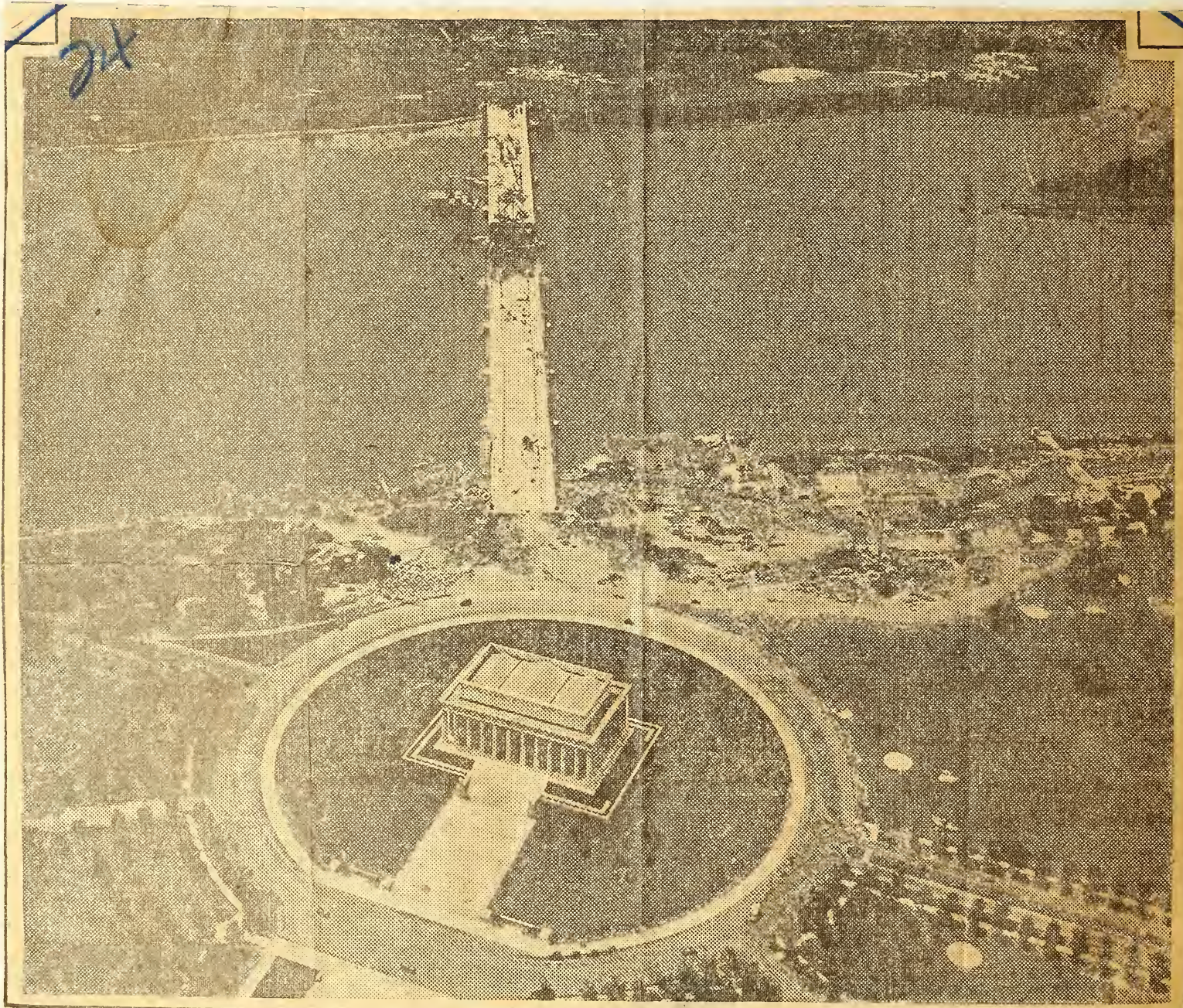


A GEYSER OF GOSSAMER SPRAY LENDS ITS BEAUTY TO ONE OF WASHINGTON'S ENTRANCING VISTAS.  
Scene looking west from Seventeenth street across the reflecting pool to the Lincoln Memorial.

Horydczak Photo.

WASHINGTON D C POST  
AUGUST 4, 1929



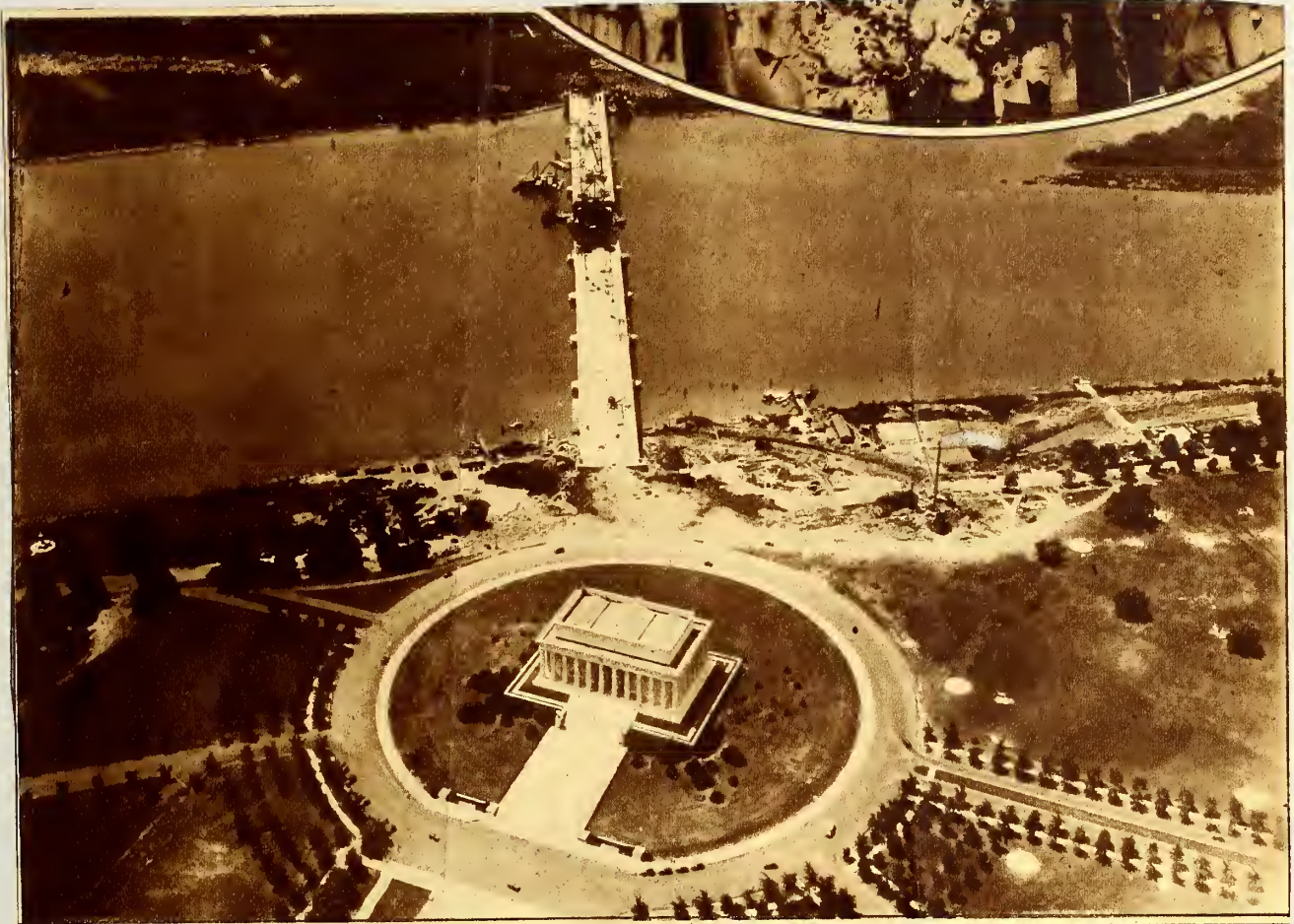


© H&E.

Post,  
Chicago,  
Illinois  
8-29-29

VIEW OF NEW CAPITAL BRIDGE—Remarkable air view shows Lincoln memorial and new memorial bridge which will span Potomac river at Washington, connecting Lincoln Memorial and Arlington.

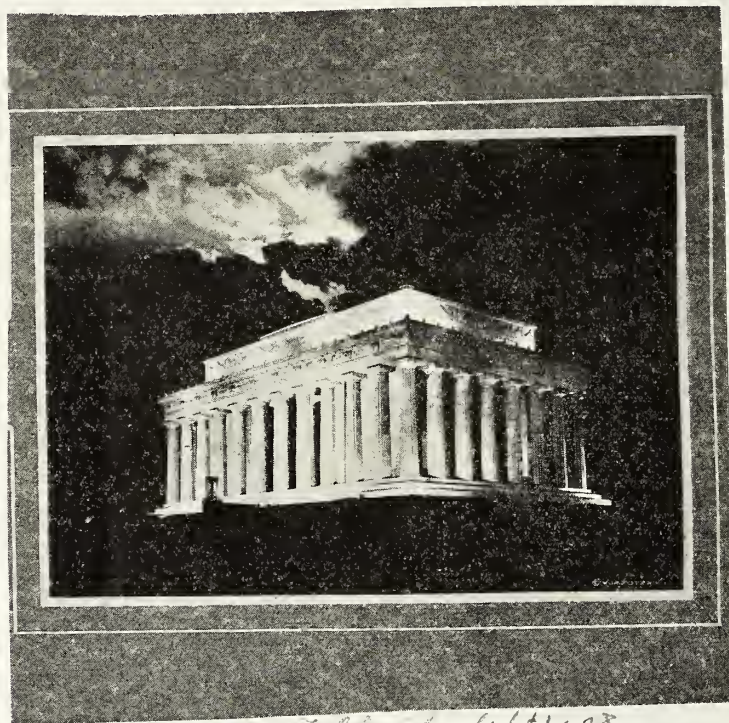




THE CITY OF THE FUTURE RISES ALONG THE POTOMAC: THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL AND THE  
NEW MEMORIAL BRIDGE,  
One of the Units of a Great Plan of Building and Development of the National Capital Which Is Now Under  
Way, as It Appears From an Airplane.  
(© Harris & Ewing, from Times Wide World Photos.)

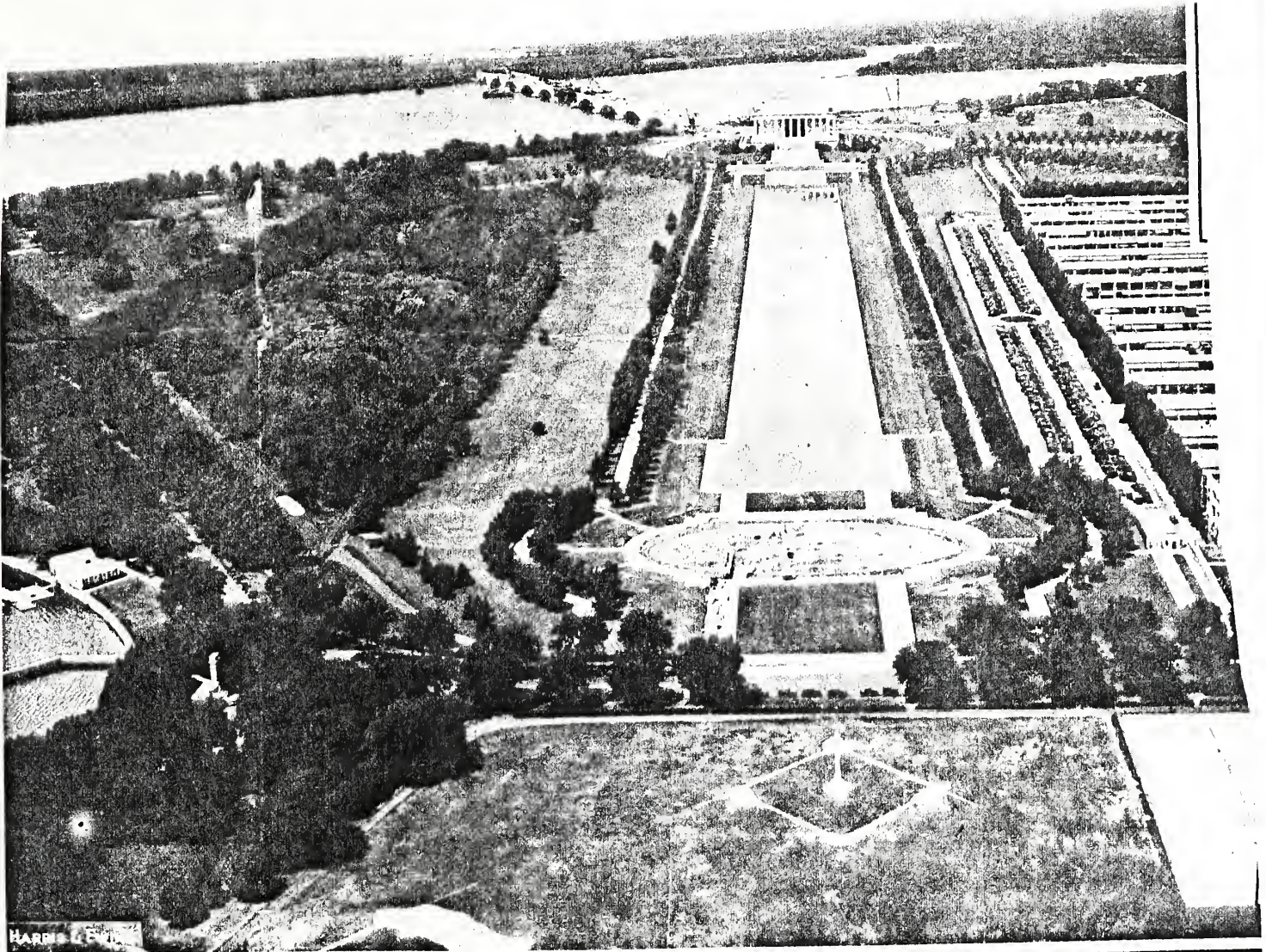
NEW YORK CITY TIMES  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1929





monotype - Lohr Oct Sept 1928





FROM ATOP THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT—The view afforded the visitor to the Washington monument looking toward Virginia's hills. The reflecting pool of the magnificent Lincoln memorial is in the center while beyond may be seen the memorial bridge which will form one more link between Washington and Virginia.

—Harris & Ewing Photo.

NEW BEDFORD MASS. STANDARD  
Sunday, August 25, 1929



*Callers*

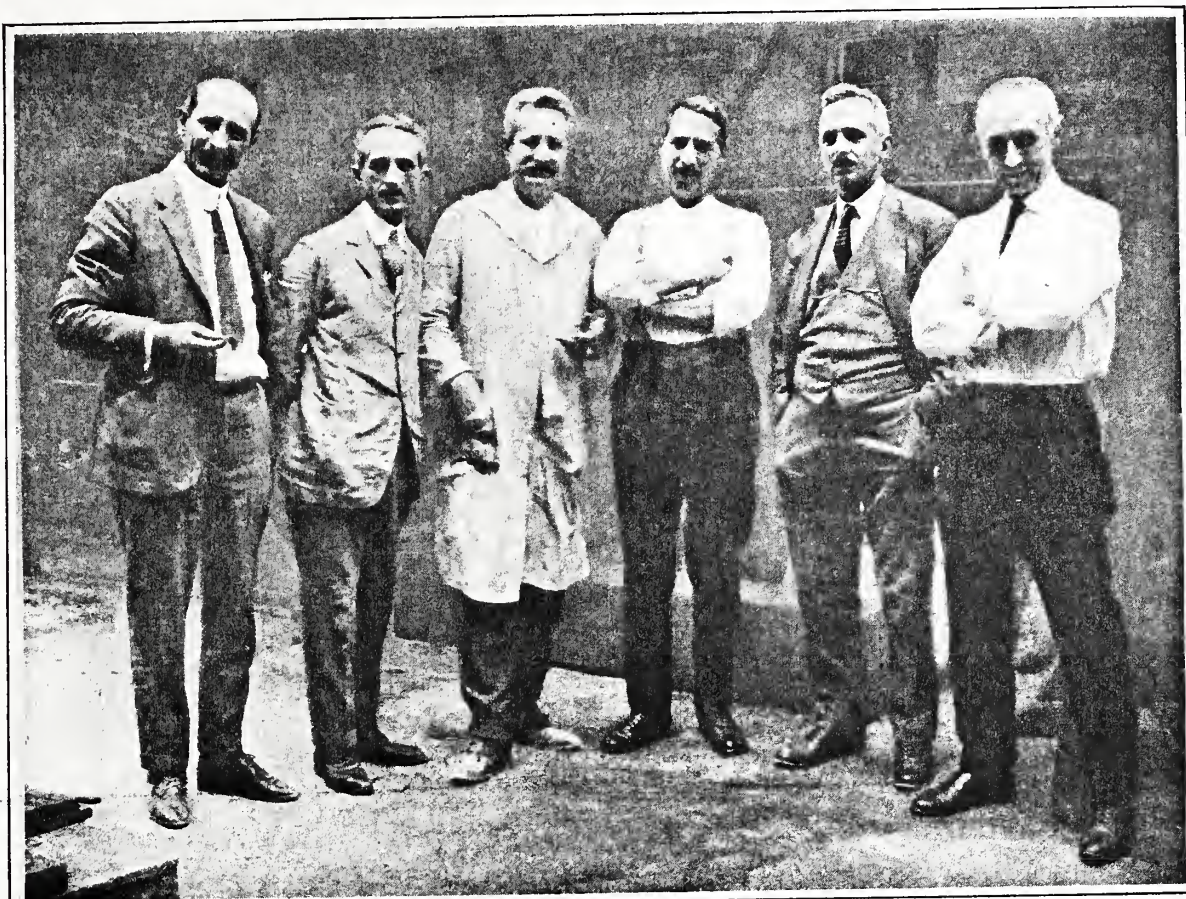
*Feb. 8, 1920*

*Wide World*



The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.





The six Piccirilli brothers—Attilio, Furio, Ferruccio, Orazio, Maso, and Getulio—famous sculptors whose studios in New York City are all under one roof

## Six Brothers With But a Single Goal

American Feb 1930

**I**N FAR-OFF Tuscany, a little brown-eyed girl tended goats for her uncle, a wealthy farmer. Her father was a modeler in clay, and while the goats wandered the slopes above the village of Massa, the little girl used to make, with clay, the flowers in the grass, or wild birds nesting in the trees.

One day, as she sat intently modeling the head of a ewe tethered against her foot, she was suddenly aware that someone was watching her. She looked up, to see a youth in the uniform of the army of Garibaldi—dusty boots, worn knapsack—laughing eyes and lips. He took the clay, and with such quick, sure fingers fashioned the ewe's head that the little girl, in astonishment, could only say, "But who are you?"

So he told her that his father and his father's father had been workers in marble, and that he, exiled with the Garibaldian army from Rome, had come to work in this valley, the center of the great Carrara marble industry. Through sunny days, then, he and the girl roamed the hills together. The flowers he brought her were delicate sprays carved in rare,

lovely marble. Their dreams were the dreams of when he should be great! And one day they married. He made a home—and she kept it proudly!

And proudly she became the mother of his six sons! And those sons were the answer to their dream of greatness! For, though the boy who dreamed became the well-known sculptor, Piccirilli, he is better known as the father of six sons whose names are making history!

Attilio, Furio, Ferruccio, Orazio, Maso, and Getulio were born two years apart in Massa; fat, brown babies who learned their first words in the studio adjoining their father's marble works. Their father grew wealthy, became known, but, still adventurous, he began to dream another dream! America! And when the youngest of his six sons was five years old, he set out, bag and baggage, for New York City.

Today, on the upper east side of New York City, the studios of the six Piccirilli sculptors cover a large area of expensive ground—the first studio leading into another, through a court into another, up a flight of stairs, white with marble dust, to another, through a blueprint

room into another, down over a balcony to another!

Blocks of marble are everywhere. Imported and domestic pieces, beautiful and rare. Everywhere are figures—clay—plaster—marble. There are the dramatic interpretations of Furio, the decorative schemes of Maso, the comedy pieces of Orazio, the ethereal, fragile, heart-breaking beauty of the nudes of Attilio. Perhaps it is Attilio who has done the things we know best. Two of the most imposing of New York City's monuments are the work of his hands—the national monument commemorating the sinking of the Maine at the southwestern entrance to Central Park and the Fireman's Memorial on Riverside Drive. His "Flower of the Alps" won a world's gold medal, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum. His statue of "The Outcast" is in the yard of famous old St. Mark's. Together the brothers executed the great Lincoln Memorial in Washington. Together they will complete the great door for the Rockefeller church on Riverside Drive.

In appearance the six sculptors are much alike. Their uniform for work seems



to be anything which has passed beyond other use; mismatched coats, vests, and trousers, coat sleeves full of holes, torn pockets, vagabond shirts, buttonless vests—anything that cannot be hurt by splotches of clay and plaster and water or the powder of marble or the steam of varnish. In the studio they wear folded newspaper caps, like "play soldier" caps, and at work they are all the while spontaneously merry, laughing at one another, laughing at their weariness after long hours, making jests about one another's successes, laughing at the very seriousness of their genius.

"It was odd," I said to Maso, "that you *all* made up your minds to be sculptors!"

"There was no 'mind' to it," he said. "Our souls are all the same one."

Presently Attilio comes in.

"Furio! Getulio! Maso!" he calls as he pushes open the door. "We have won a prize. In the exhibition of the National Academy of Design, the gold medal is given to Furio!"

The brothers gather around Furio, and shake his hands and slap his shoulders! Out of his torn coat sleeve, the lining bursts a little farther. His vest is pinned together with a safety pin. Orazio pushes him against the wall.

"This ragged man wins the prize!" Orazio shouts. And laughing, shouting, they all pummel the prize winner!

But I could think only of what Attilio had said—"We have won a prize!" Not "Furio has won a prize;" not "Our brother has won"—but "We have won!"

I am invited to remain for lunch. Attilio is the cook. From a big kitchen adjoining one of the studios, he is soon calling out that the spaghetti is ready to serve. Heaps of it! With tomato sauce! And imported cheese! Like boys on a holiday, the six brothers gather around. The mound of spaghetti kept getting lower.

It is Furio's black marble "Seal" which has won the prize. A sea lion just rising from the water. It seemed to me I had heard before of a National Academy prize in connection with the name of Piccirilli.

"Didn't he win the same prize last year?" I asked.

"That was Orazio with his 'Black Eagle,'" Maso explains.

Then, in the midst of the laughter, Getulio rises, lifts his thick white cup. It is a signal for silence. In that rambling old kitchen suddenly there is no sound but the brazen clacking of a clock on the wall, and from one of the studios the echo of the steady beat of a hammer.

"Furio," says Getulio, "we—as brothers—are proud of you!"

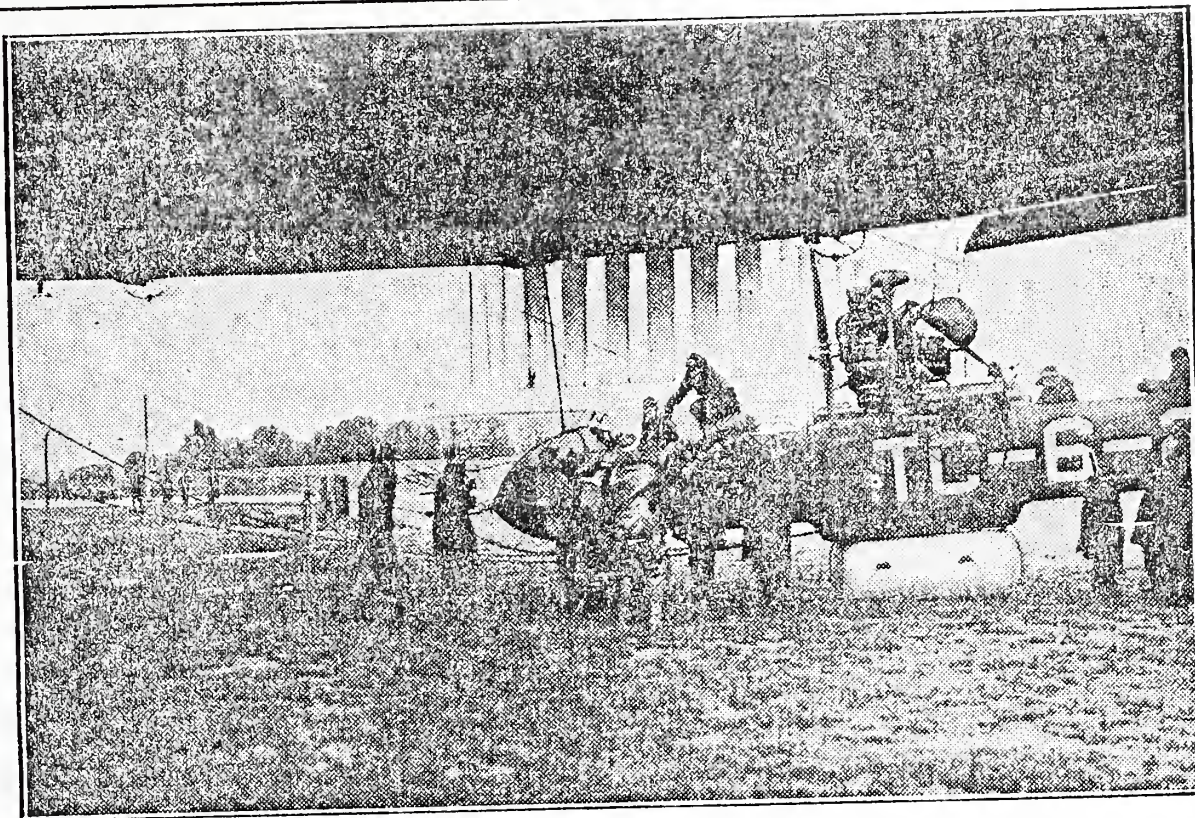
Nothing more. Just one moment of silent, solemn tribute—every cup lifted.

Then, almost instantly comes laughter again! Joking about Attilio's cooking. The misfit of Orazio's coat, given him by nobody can remember whom! Laughing congratulations to Maso, who has again successfully fooled the insurance agent by pretending to be deaf and dumb!

Six men who are bringing fame and glory and distinction to America! Six sons of the dreams of a girl and a boy in the hills of Tuscany! DIXIE WILLSON

2/9/30

## *Army Officers Place Wreath on Lincoln Memorial*



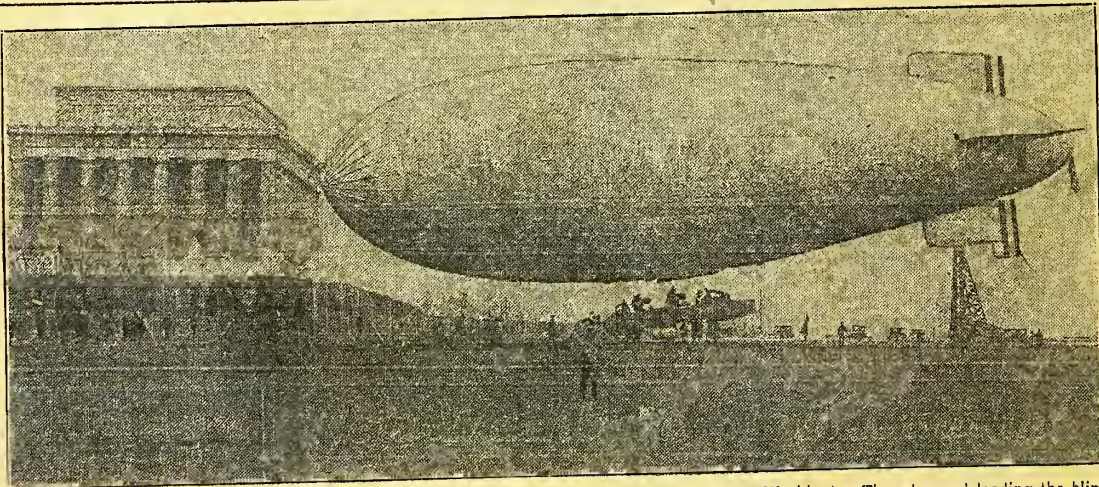
*Army officers from Langley field last week flew to Washington in army blimp and placed a wreath on the Lincoln memorial in honor of approaching anniversary of birthday of emancipator. This picture shows the blimp in front of the memorial.*

[Pacific and Atlantic Photo.]



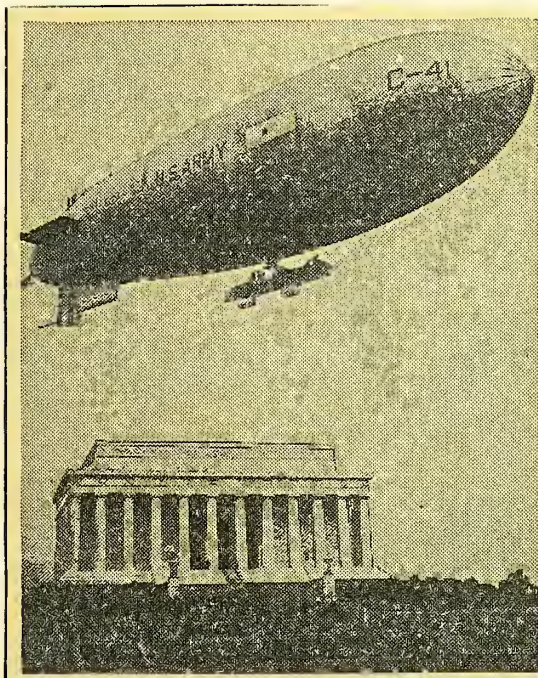
THE MINNEAPOLIS SUNDAY TRIBUNE: FEBRUARY 9 1930

## *Army Blimp Lands at Lincoln Memorial*



Captain William J. Flood, pilot of the Army Blimp C-41, of Langley field, Virginia, flew to Washington Thursday and landing the blimp on the lawn surrounding the Lincoln memorial, placed a wreath on the steps of Memorial in honor of Abraham Lincoln. (AP) photo.





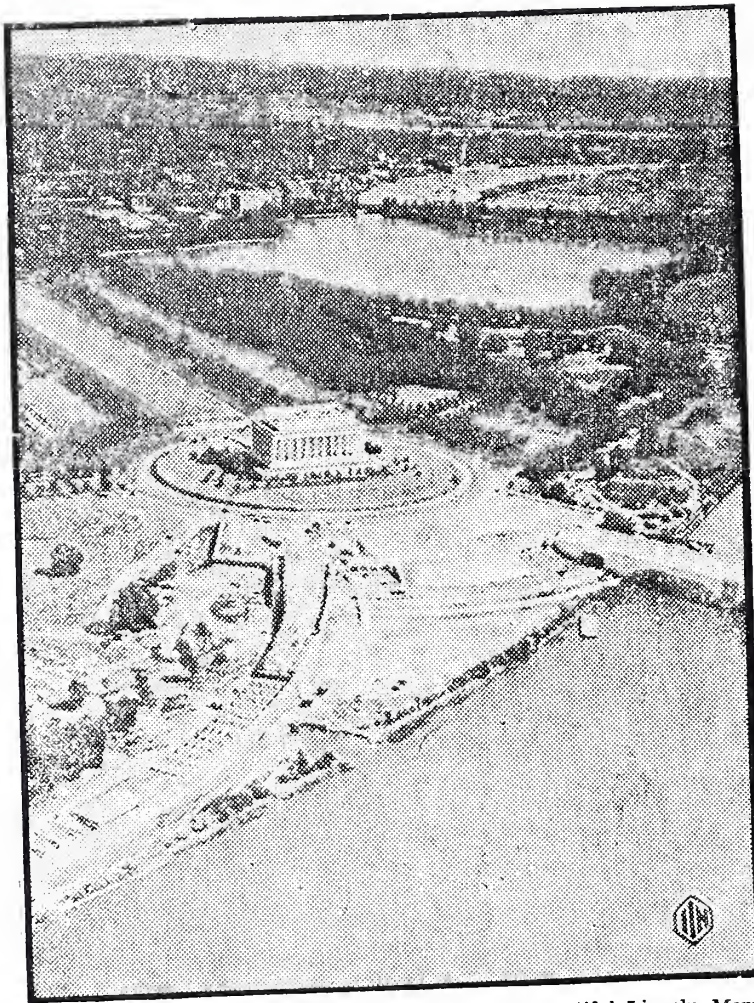
**WREATH CARRIED TO LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN BLIMP**—Arriving at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, from Langley Field, Va., in the army blimp TC14, Major Charles R. Glenn, left, and Captain Wm. J. Flood place wreath they brought on the Emancipator's statue.

Central Press Association, Inc.



9-30-30

## LINCOLN MEMORIAL FROM THE AIR



A new and hitherto unphotographed view of the beautiful Lincoln Memorial, in Washington, as seen from an airplane that flew high above the Nation's Capital. In this section will take place many of the improvements which are listed in the Washington beautification program.—(International Newsreel) 9-30-30



Kansas City, Mo. Journal  
OCT. 12, 1930 016



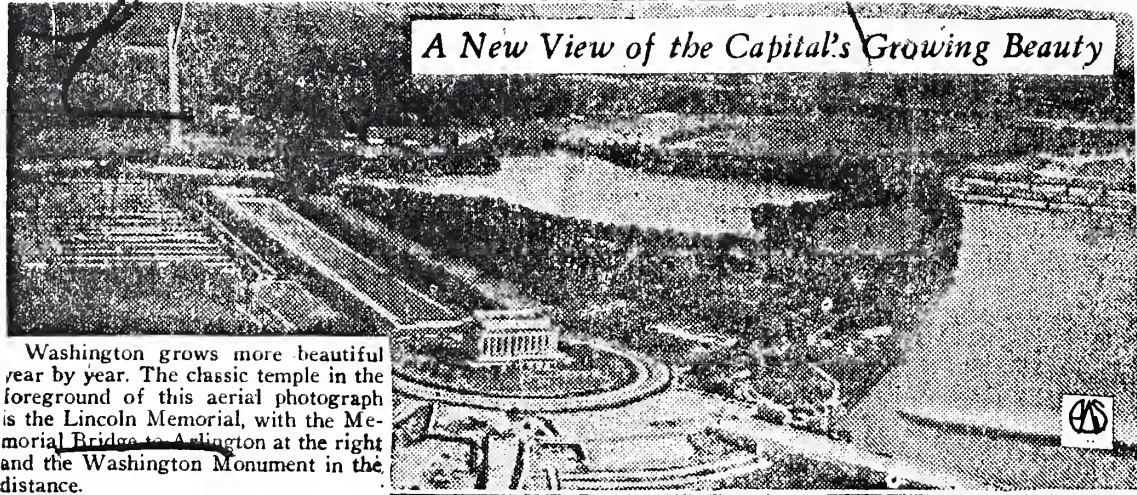
NEW VIEW of the beautiful Lincoln memorial in Washington as seen from an airplane. In this section will take place many of the improvements which are listed on the Washington beautification program. —International Photo.



Clintonville, Wis., Gazette  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1930

*A New View of the Capital's Growing Beauty*

Washington grows more beautiful year by year. The classic temple in the foreground of this aerial photograph is the Lincoln Memorial, with the Memorial Bridge to Arlington at the right and the Washington Monument in the distance.





# LINCOLN MEMORIAL, FROM THE AIR



Remarkable aerial view of the Lincoln memorial and the new memorial bridge which when completed will span the Potomac from the Lincoln memorial to Arlington.

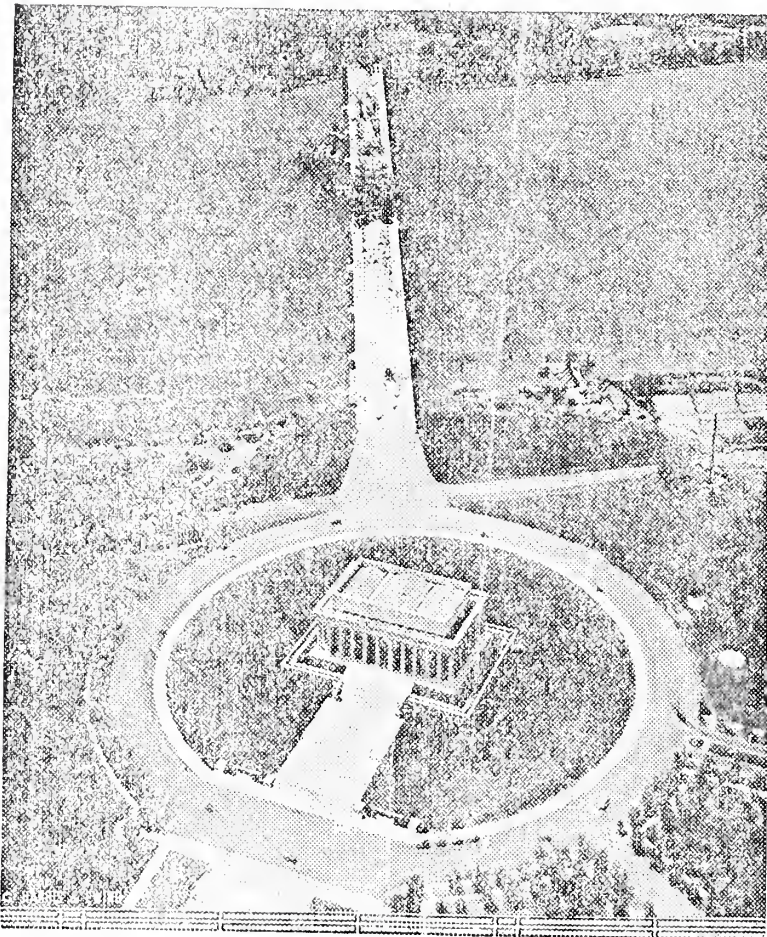
JEFFERSONTOWN, KY., JEFFERSONIAN  
JAN. 29, 1961 F5



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BAR HARBOR ME TIMES (wklly)  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1933

## LINCOLN MEMORIAL, FROM THE AIR



Remarkable aerial view of the Lincoln memorial and the new memorial bridge which when completed will span the Potomac from the Lincoln memorial to Arlington.



A LILLIPUTIAN YACHT RACE AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—Boats of juvenile sportsmen add mirrored picturesqueness to the beauties of the Lincoln memorial reflecting pool.

(Acme photo)

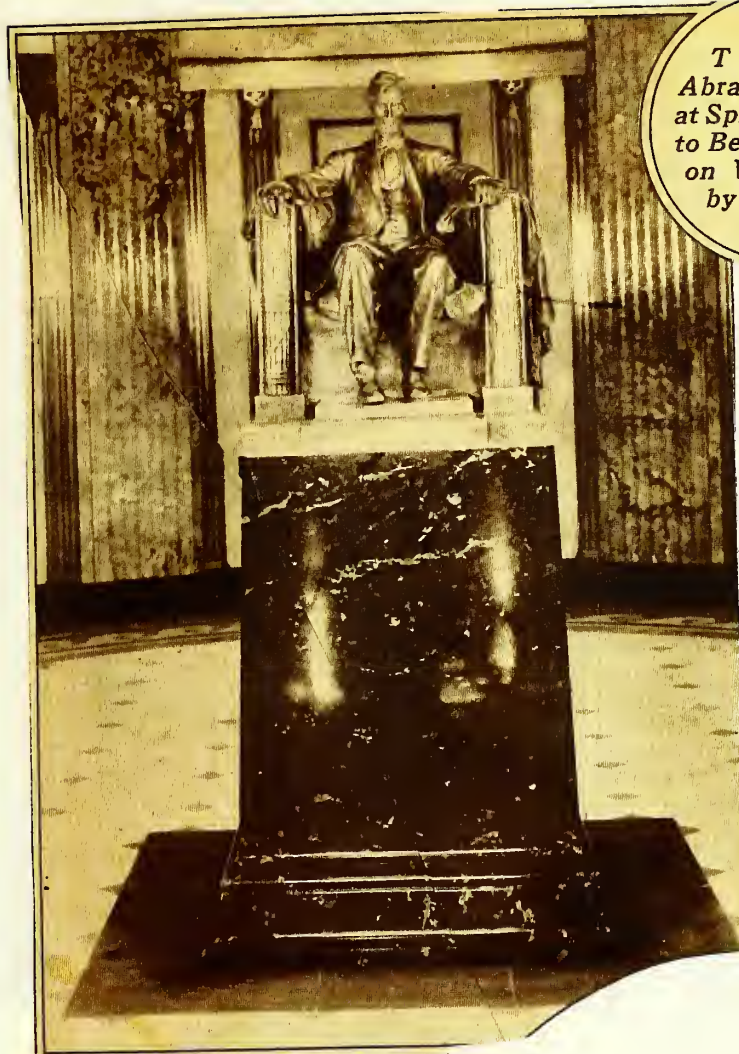




THE LAST RESTING PLACE OF THE GREAT EMAN-  
CIPATOR: SARCOFAGUS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
in the Rebuilt Lincoln Monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery,  
Springfield, Ill., to Be Rededicated on Wednesday by  
President Hoover. The State Spent Nearly \$250,000 in  
the Reconstruction of the Tomb to Make It a National  
Shrine Worthy of the Martyred President.  
(Herbert Georg Studio.)

6/10/31

*The  
Tomb of  
Abraham Lincoln  
at Springfield, Ill.,  
to Be Rededicated  
on Wednesday  
by President  
Hoover*



THE SCULPTURAL GEM OF THE LINCOLN  
MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON: DANIEL  
CHESTER FRENCH'S

Conception of the Great Emancipator as Copied  
for the Reconstructed Lincoln Monument at  
Springfield, Ill.



Washington Memorial to Lincoln



THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO A GREAT AMERICAN: THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL,  
and in the Distance the Washington Monument and the Capitol, as Seen From an Airplane Flying Low Over Washington.  
(Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.)

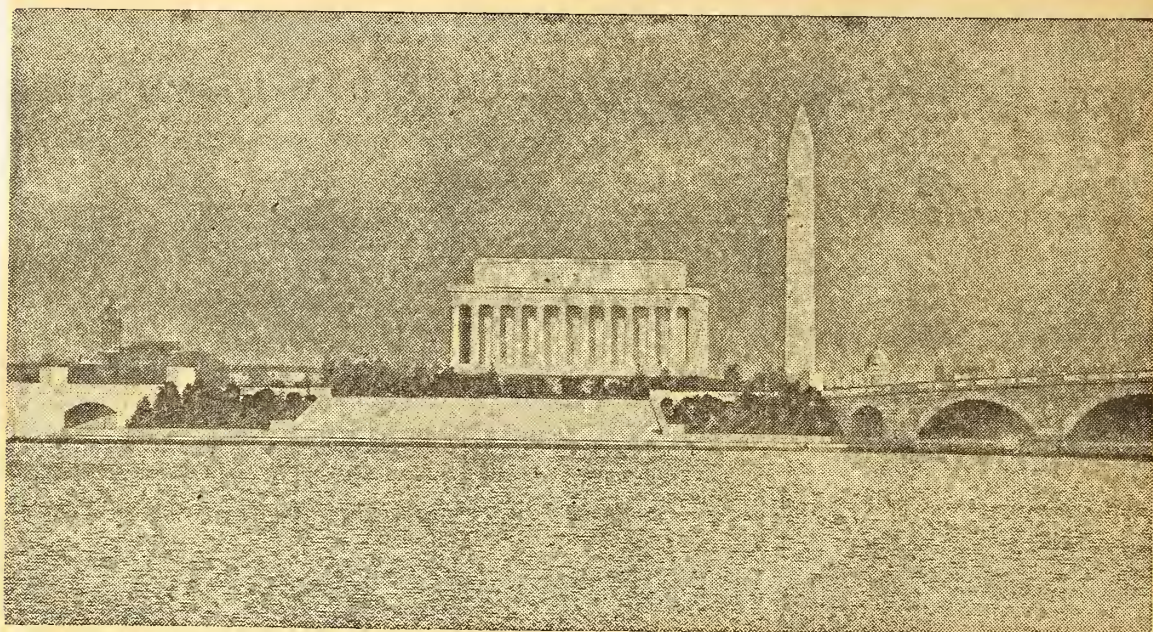
1 x 2

12, 1131



*News Sentinel* 2-13-1932  
The photo above pictures the entrance to Arlington Bridge. The Lincoln Memorial can be seen in the distance.





Times Wide World From Harris & Ewing.

### ENHANCING THE BEAUTY OF A NATIONAL SHRINE.

The Lincoln Memorial as it appears after the recently completed landscape work by CWA employes, with the steps leading from the edge of the Potomac River to the driveway around the shrine. On the right is the Memorial Bridge, connecting the District of Columbia with Arlington, Va., while on the left is the new boulevard leading to the downtown section of the capital. *N.Y. Times* : 2-2-34





THE 125TH BIRTHDAY OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR IS CELEBRATED IN WASHINGTON:  
THE CEREMONIES  
at the Lincoln Memorial in the Capital, in Which Representatives of More Than Forty Patriotic Societies Took Part.  
(Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)

*W. J. L. 2/15/34*





IN HONOR OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR: EXERCISES AT THE LINCOLN  
MEMORIAL BUILDING,

Washington, D. C., on the 121st Anniversary of the Martyred President's Birthday, the  
Principal Address Being Delivered by Admiral F. C. Billard, Commandant of the  
United States Coast Guard.

(© Harris & Ewing, From Times Wide World.)

Feb 12 1930

# Nation's Tribute To 'Abe' Lincoln In Potomac Park

White Marble Memorial  
Shrine Of Thousands  
Since 1922

By Gladys Jordan

In eloquent words of praise, with sublime oratory, with pride and with love, the name of Lincoln will re-echo across the Country this week. And it is well for one of the greatest figures of our national life to be so honored. Whatever we give to his memory can never equal what he, in love and sympathy and sacrifice, gave to our Nation.

## Lincoln Memorial

Our noblest tribute to this great leader stands in silent beauty and grandure on the banks of the Potomac, in the Potomac Park in Washington.

The Lincoln Memorial is of white marble, modeled after a Greek temple and designed by Henry Bacon. There are broad steps and terraces leading up to it. It is rectangular in shape with a colonnade of 36 Doric columns around it. These represent the 36 states existing at the time of Lincoln's death.

Within, in the center of the memorial is the statue of Lincoln, by Daniel Chester French. It is a colossal figure, marvelously executed. The very lines, etched by love and patience and courage in the face of the martyr-President are here reproduced by a master hand.

On opposite walls are two memorial tablets. One contains Lincoln's second inaugural address. The other, those immortal words enshrined in the heart of humanity, Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Above these tablets are two beautiful mural paintings. One is "Emancipation," the other "Reunion," both by Jules Guerin. Fitting indeed are these to the man who labored so long and so bravely for both.

## Completed In 1922

Not until 1922 was this Memorial presented to the Nation. Not until the generation that knew and loved Lincoln had passed. Not until those who fought and died to keep faith with him had gathered for their last reveille was this temple of love and pride and of appreciation erected to his memory.

Thousands upon thousands have stood in silent reverence before the life-like statue, reviewing in their hearts and minds the beauty of the life that inspired it. They are thrilled

by the memory of that great man, of humble origin, who by force of character and grim determination fought the enemies of pride and selfishness and jealousy until his triumph was supreme. A whole Nation bowed before his greatness.

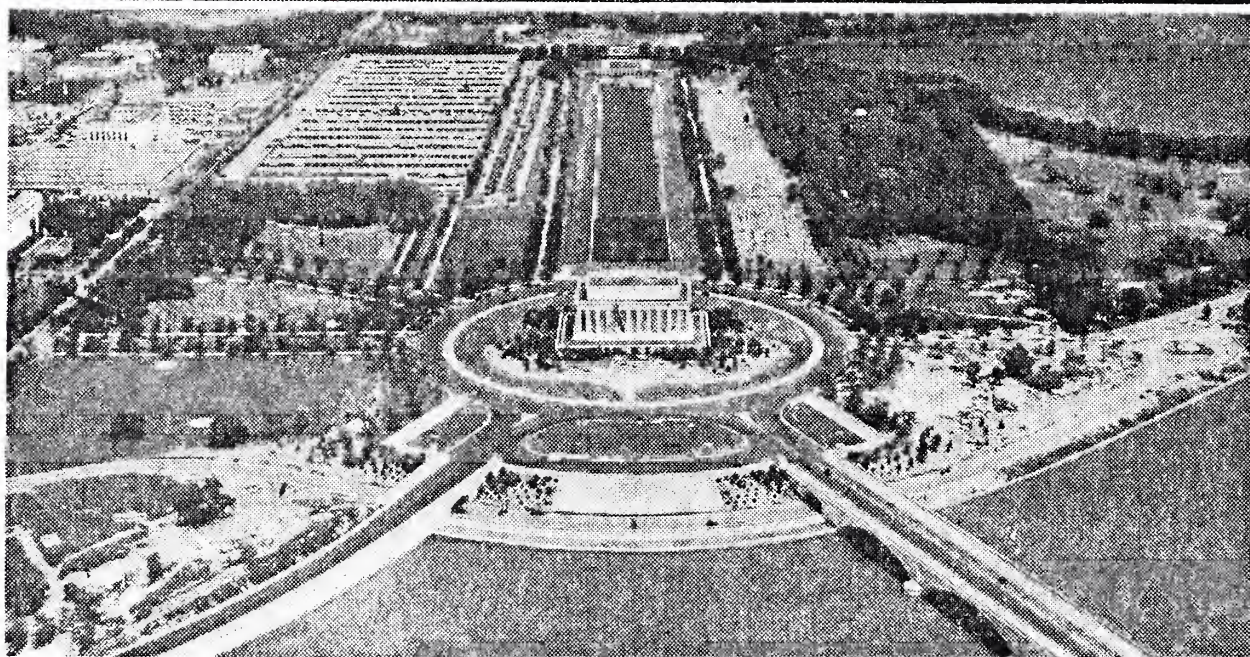
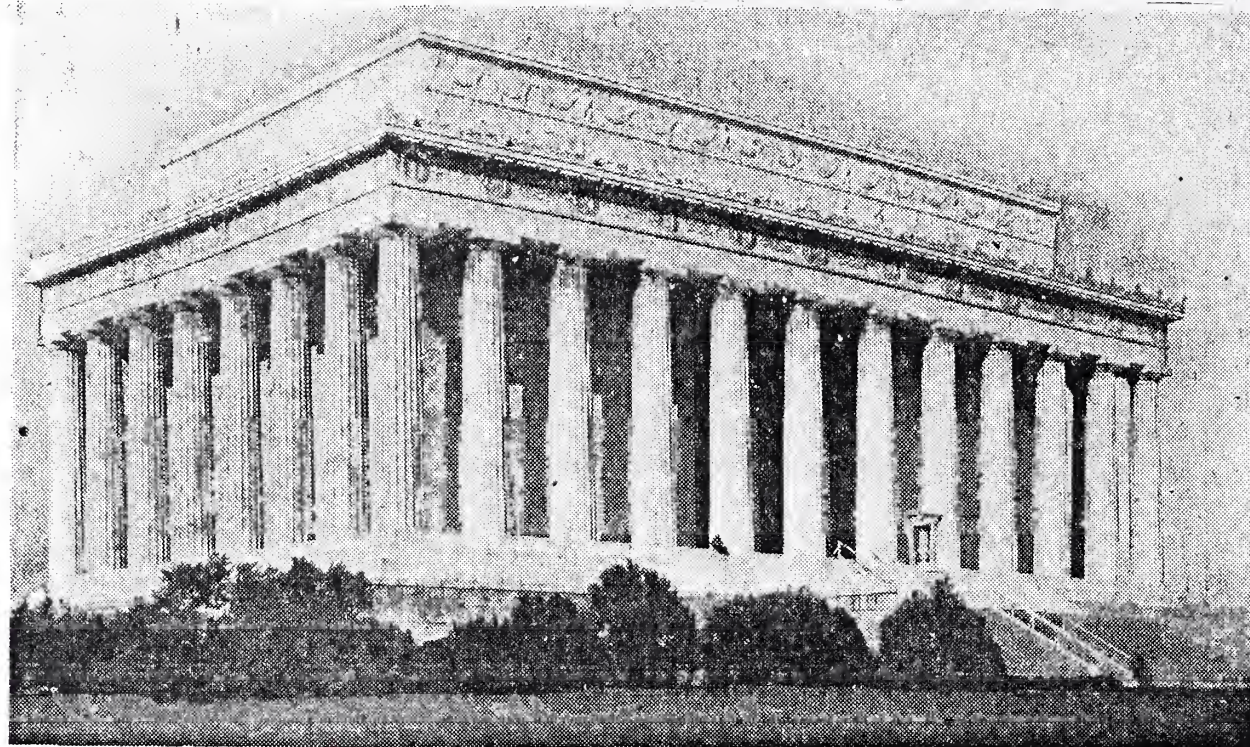
Pure white marble, carved in classic dignity the Memorial is fitting to the purity, the dignity and the strength of Lincoln himself.



INCOLN SHRINES RECALLED TODAY ON THE 128TH ANNIVERSARY

OF HIS BIRTH.

Kansas City  
Star  
2/12/37



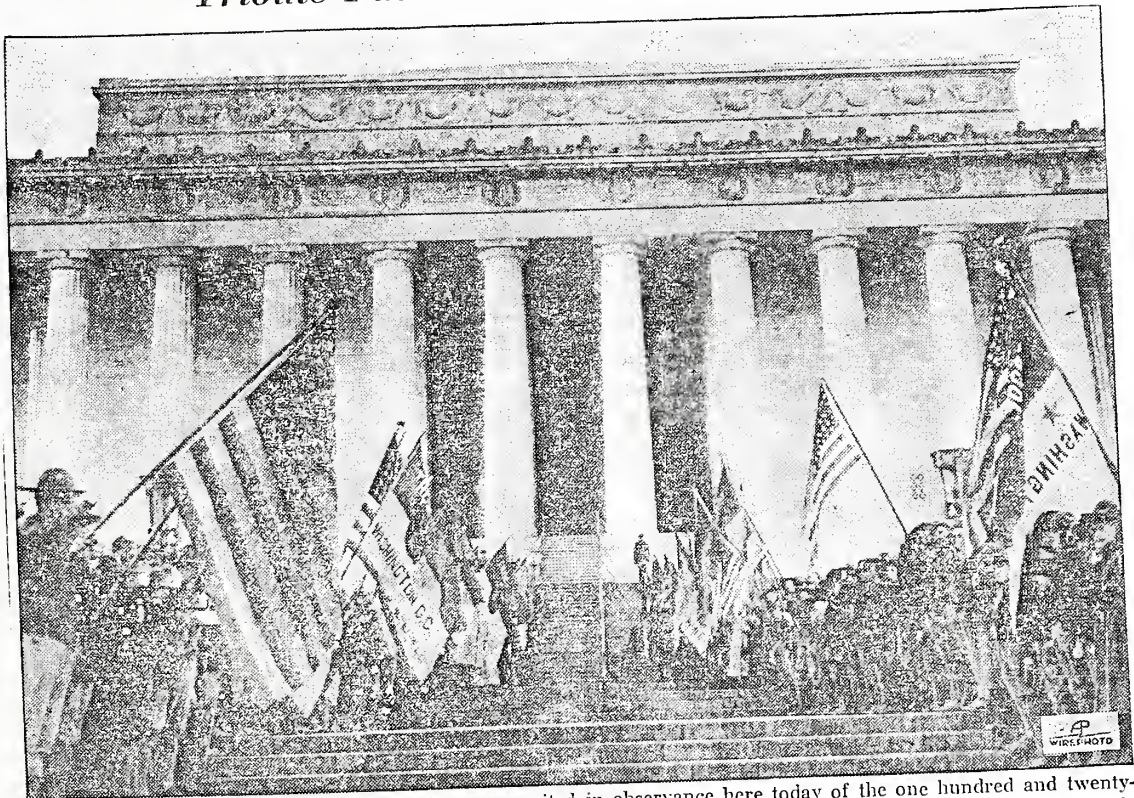
THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON—This classical structure, the Lincoln Memorial in the national capital, is regarded by many architects and critics as the finest monumental building in the United States. Above is a photograph showing the structure in detail. Below is a more distant view showing the same structure in its setting with the long mirror pool behind it. One end of the Arlington Memorial bridge is seen at the right.



2.12.38

THE SUN, BALTIMORE, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1938

## *Tribute Paid To Lincoln On Birthday*



WASHINGTON—Forty military and patriotic groups united in observance here today of the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. Members of the organizations are shown lined up before the Lincoln Memorial after marching there for wreath-laying ceremonies.





C. O. BUCKINGHAM ART CO.

American Junior Red Cross News  
Feb. 1938



